THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1941—VOL. XXXIII, NO. 224

**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5, 14 and 16.

Aid Funds Release Sought; Japan's Pledge Strained; Early Service Discharge

The World's Day—August 19, 1941

New England: Bay State Action on Aid Funds

The Massachusetts Legislature planned emergency action to release Federal old-age and dependent-aid funds for July, which have been held up by the Social Security Board. [Page 4.]

A party of 15 Congressmen, reaching Portland, Maine, during a survey of farm areas, was told New England agriculture is big business. [Page 2.]

Pooling of gasoline supplies among dealers and wiping away of brand names would require a special act of the Massachusetts Legislature, a State official declared. [Page 4.]

More than 15,000 members of 26th Division started tactical march to Fort Devens maneuver area. [Page 4.]

Minimum wages for the waitresses of Massachusetts were urged, and provisions of a proposed State wage order sharply objected to, at hearing of Minimum Wage Commission. [Details and picture: Page 4.]

In the Orient: Japan 'Indifference' Under Strain

Koh Ishii, Japanese Cabinet spokesman, said Japan, pledged to keep peace in the Orient, "cannot remain indifferent" to munitions shipments by way of Vladivostok because—in effect—they would be reinforcing Soviet troops in the Far East. [Page 6.]

American films in Japan are to be restricted so that eight United States firms will only release an average of five films monthly.

The United States is prepared to apply retaliatory measures against Japan unless that country permits the 100 American citizens now detained to leave the country. [Page 1.]

Washington: Selectees to Be Released Early

The War Department announced that unless the international situation interferes, about 200,000 selectees and National Guardsmen will be sent home after as little as 14 months of service.

A formal order extending the draft term for 18 more months was expected momentarily from the President following his signature to the new law continuing military service.

Congressional leaders, conferring with President Roosevelt, inferred that Russia has a real chance of holding out indefinitely against the German Army. [Page 1.]

Senator McNary, minority leader, called on the Administration leaders in Congress to bring the price control bill up for a vote "at the earliest possible date" to remove business uncertainty. [Page 8.]

President Roosevelt signed a bill authorizing a $275,000,000 flood control program. [Page 8.]

A new public works program was launched in 26 communities with Federal funds for schools, waterworks and recreational facilities needed because of the defense boom. [Page 8.]

In a proclamation the President called upon every American citizen to enlist in a campaign against "wastage of human and material resources of the Nation."

President Roosevelt has commissioned Judge Samuel I. Rosenman of the New York State Supreme Court to make a study of differences between the Office of Production Management and the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply.

Air and Sea: Cologne, Duisburg Raids Resumed

British forays against Cologne and Duisburg were resumed during the night, starting many large fires, while another force attacked Dunkirk, loss of eight aircraft being acknowledged.

Large-scale attacks by RAF over France, during the night, were stated to have been directed against an unspecified industrial target at Lille, in German-occupied France.

In Africa: Italian Pocket in Gondar Holds Out

Italian pocket still holding out in Gondar, Ethiopia, was being attacked by British troops in increasing numbers, according to an Italian communiqué.

Fighting at Tobruk continued, while British fliers steadily bombed convoys of Axis ships attempting to reinforce the troops in Libya.

Navy airmen of the British Mediterranean Fleet, using American-built Martlet Gruman fighter planes for the first time, attacked Libyan coastal points.

In Europe: Churchill to Radiocast Aug. 24

Prime Minister Churchill, home from his conference at sea with President Roosevelt, will radiocast to the Nation at 9 p. m., Aug. 24 (3 p. m. E. S. T.)

Britain now is producing all the sugar it requires domestically from sugar-beet acreage, a Ministry of Agriculture official said. None is being imported, he added.

Last of the French officers who were veterans of the first Great War were released from German prison camps at Chalons-sur-Marne, German-occupied France.

Russia: Germans Claim Seizure of Ships

German captures of a 35,000-ton battleship, a 10,000-ton cruiser, four destroyers and two submarines, all under construction, were reported, with the occupation of the ship-building center of Nikolaev, on the Black Sea. [Page 1.]

German advance in Ukraine was now reported nearing the Dnieper, all the bridgeheads of which are at present held by the Russians.

Northern advance east of Estonia, bringing the Germans within 75 miles of Leningrad, was acknowledged by the Russians, who announced abandonment of Kingisepp, southwest of Leningrad.

National: Four-Way Fire Inquiry Opens

New York—An inquiry was being made into the cause of a $1,500,000 waterfront fire by New York City, Army, Navy and F. B. I. officials. [Page 3.]

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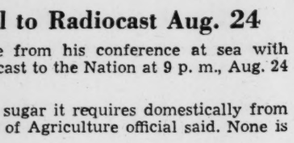

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Sharing of Car To Save Gas Is In Legal Maze

Guest insurance, and private livery fee, make taking on a passenger a risky proceeding.

Uncle Sam's "share your car" campaign, which might save many hundreds of gallons of gas daily, has become entangled in a barbed wire fence of legal complications in Massachusetts.

While the Bay State, already leading the country in voluntary gas saving results, is struggling to postpone the evil day of rationing, 800,000 drivers who might otherwise "double up" and share the expenses are stymied by a set of unique insurance laws.

It's a complicated story, but it all boils down to the fact that in Massachusetts a company cannot give away insurance even when it wants to. This is the interpretation of the law which the companies say Insurance Commissioner Charles F. J. Harrington has handed down.

Since Aug. 7, many of the same companies which operate here have been doing just that in all other states except Texas—giving away "private livery" insurance. They have tied it into their guest insurance policies as a sort of 1-cent sale. This is their contribution to the gas saving effort.

Looks Like Legal Impasse

But it is different in Massachusetts:

From the beginning, it was recognized that the step would run into trouble here. Now it appears that nothing—short of an act of the Legislature—can or will be done about it.

If you should wake up some one of these bright summer mornings and decide, in a surge of patriotic fervor, to offer neighbor Jones a ride to work in your car—for 10 cents a ride, of course—then you would have to buy a new $68 insurance policy.

If you didn't, you would run the risk of having your entire policy voided, perhaps at a time when you happened to need protection most.

Read over your policy again. It

Continued on Page 4, Column 4

Soviet Warships Seized; Red Strategy in Ukraine

Decision to defend port of Odessa puts new obstacles in path of Nazi drive.

Germans claim added successes in fall of navy bases — Advance on Leningrad.

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 19—The German drive south of Kiev placed the famous cavalryman, Gen. Semeon Budenny, in a serious dilemma. He had to decide whether to withdraw his main forces east of the Dnieper River in order to avoid encirclement, at the cost of abandoning Odessa and Nikolaev, or whether to defend these Black Sea ports at the risk of being cut off.

He chose the latter course, and is apparently getting away with it.

The possibility is now envisaged that the Germans may attempt landings from the sea near Odessa, under the cover of air and land protection. Two hundred and fifty barges, with capacities varying between 60 and 1,000 tons, are reported to have been seen concentrated at the Rumanian port of Constanza.

It is pointed out, however, that if such a move is attempted, the Nazis are not likely to have matters all their own way since the Russian Navy commands the approaches and the Nazis would presumably meet strong opposition if they tried in the Crimea and the Caucasus tactics similar to those by which they occupied the Aegean Islands and Crete. In the present theater, however, they would be able to time their sea and air assaults to coincide with their attacks by land.

Strength of Red Navy

At present, the Red Navy is an unknown quantity. But the experience of the Red Army and Air Force tend to support the view that in regard to Soviet armament, no news is liable to be good news.

That the Russians have clearly foreseen, and done their best to forestall, possible German operations as suggested above is shown by their bombing raids on Constanza, where they claim to have shattered the vital railway bridge near Chernavody station across which all railway communications pass between Rumanian centers and the Black Sea Coast.

The sudden penetration of Ger-

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

By the Associated Press
Tuesday, Aug. 19

German forces claimed to have captured a 35,000-ton Russian battleship, a 10,000-ton cruiser, four destroyers and two submarines in operations growing out of the fall of the Black Sea naval base of Nikolaev, a Nazi spokesman said today.

Previous German estimates concerning the strength of the Russian Black Sea fleet would indicate that losses of this magnitude would be a major blow to the Red Navy in those waters.

Nazi sources recently said the Russian Black Sea fleet consisted of one battleship, one airplane carrier, a heavy cruiser, three light cruisers, two torpedo - carrying cruisers, five destroyers, and 30 submarines.

According to the authoritative Jane's Fighting Ships, however, the Russians were reported to have laid the keel of a 35,000 to 40,000-ton battleship at Nikolaev recently, in addition to three craft of the same size building elsewhere. This information—the latest available on the Soviet fleet—would indicate that the battleship captured by the Germans was far from completed.

Warships Disabled

In addition to the war vessels seized at Nikolaev, the German spokesman said, the Nazi Air Force has disabled three Soviet warships — including a heavy cruiser—in the waters off the besieged port of Odessa to the west.

German ground troops, the same source declared, already have begun attacks on a few Russian bridgeheads on the lower Dnieper, across which Soviet forces withdrawing from Nikolaev were trying to flee to establish new defense lines.

Fighting along the lower Dnieper, it was said, already had resulted in capture of 60,000 Russian prisoners, 84 tanks and 530 cannon.

Farther to the west, in operations proceeding in the vicinity of the Ukrainian capital of Kiev and the nearby town of Korosten to the north, the Germans had taken 17,750 prisoners since July 7, the spokesman declared. He also reported capture of 42 tanks, 123 cannons and one armored train.

Retreat in North

Meanwhile the Russians acknowledged abandonment of Kingisepp, near the Estonian border, 75 miles southwest of Leningrad, and German and Rumanian troops were reported by Berlin to be tightening their encirclement of Odessa, main Russian naval base on the Black Sea. German dive bombers were said to be turning Russian attempts to withdraw from the besieged Black Sea port.

DNB, German official news services claimed that six Russian transports aggregating 15,000 tons, a cruiser and a torpedo boat were disabled or badly damaged in attacks on Odessa harbor. The Russians, for their part, said they had sunk a German submarine and two "enemy" transports in the Baltic.

Roosevelt Studies Plans For Streamlined Defense; Churchill Reports to Aides

Wallace may head new agency combining duties of OPM and Defense Council.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19—The added impetus which President Roosevelt's conferences with Prime Minister Winston Churchill have given to America's war effort was evident in a variety of directions today as the greatest immediate danger of a shooting war continued to come, in the view of the White House, not from Europe but from the Far East.

On a broad front, these developments were to the fore:

Defense Reorganization—As Lord Beaverbrook, Britain's "one - man OPM," met with the multiplicity of officials of Washington's Office of Production Management, Mr. Roosevelt had before him for action two proposals for sweeping reorganization of the whole defense setup.

Specifically, the White House announced that Judge Samuel Rosenman, of New York, long a close associate of the President and a frequent consultant, has been commissioned to study priorities difficulties between the OPM and the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply. Judge Rosenman is particularly concerned to examine the apparent differences of policy between the two agencies and it is expected that his report will facilitate the impending defense reorganization.

The objective of Lord Beaverbrook's consultation with the OPM Council is to familiarize himself with the American defense program and production methods as a whole and to contribute anything he properly can to speeding up lend-lease aid.

The objective of the reorganization proposals before the President is to co-ordinate the administration of all arms procurement including planning, priorities, and production, and to centralize responsibility.

A detailed program for such a streamlined reorganization, prepared at the President's request, has been available to him for several weeks and the White House explained on Monday that Mr. Roosevelt was just getting at urgent "paper work."

However, congressional sources indicated that an even broader revision of defense management is being considered by the President and that such a revision contemplates placing Vice-President Wallace at the head of a new super agency.

Legislators who have been told of this plan say that it would combine the functions of the OPM and the Economic Defense Board and would raise Mr. Wallace to a virtual status of "Assistant President."

This possible step does not necessarily rule out the establishment of a single-headed arms-procurement agency but would supplement such a reorganization by creating what, in effect, would be a supreme defense council including Secretaries Cordell Hull, Henry L. Stimson, Frank Knox, Price Administrator Leon Henderson and one or two other officials.

New Ferry Service—It is evident that the largest consequences of the Roosevelt-Churchill meeting will be expressed in deeds, not in words. The first major act by the President since his return to Washington has been to complete arrangements by which the United States will ferry American-made warplanes from this country to British forces in the Middle East.

The plans embrace the establishment of a correlated military ferry and commercial transport service to be operated by Pan American Airways from the United States to West Africa, via South America, and thence across Africa to an unnamed terminal in the Near East. The personnel and the ground facilities of the company will be under Government contract.

At the same time, Pan American will operate a transport service which, on its eastbound trips, will carry spare plane parts and other essential items to the British and on the westbound return will bring back pilots to ferry the fighting craft.

Russian Resistance—One of the

Continued on Page 20, Column 1

Official U. S. Navy from International

The Americans Arrive in Iceland

The United States Marines were greeted heartily by the British garrison at Iceland. Left to right, Gunner Harold Ricardo of the British Army talks with Private Robert C. Fowler of Venice, Calif. This picture was included in the first official photographs released by the United States Navy.

Iceland's struggle for independence: Page 7.

Churchill Reports to Cabinet On His Parley With Roosevelt

LONDON, Aug. 19 (AP)—One of the things Prime Minister Winston Churchill did on this first day back in London after his sea conference with President Roosevelt was to go to the Ministry of Information with Mrs. Churchill this afternoon and view motion pictures of the meeting with the American President.

Hundreds of officials and propaganda clerks leaned from windows and cheered at Mr. Churchill's appearance.

By the Associated Press

LONDON, Aug. 19—Prime Minister Winston Churchill returned home today from his bold Atlantic conference with President Roosevelt and, after being given a rousing greeting by street crowds, he plunged immediately into the task of reporting on what he had done.

He presided over a special meeting of the War Cabinet, giving a detailed account of his conversations with President Roosevelt and of the plans to step up the fight against Hitlerism. He reported also on the world survey made by British and American experts who attended the historic parleys at sea.

Next came the formality of being received by King George. Mr. Churchill had luncheon with the King, and delivered to him a letter from President Roosevelt. On the ocean Mr. Churchill had delivered to the President a message from the King.

The public at large must wait a few days for its report direct from the Prime Minister. Mr. Churchill will radiocast next Sunday, at 9 p. m. (3 p. m. E. S. T.).

Mr. Churchill arrived in London in the morning by train from the port where he disembarked yesterday from the battleship Prince of Wales. Despite the fact that the time of his arrival was kept secret, hundreds of Britons were on hand.

Cabinet members and high military officials were at the station for the arrival, and with them was United States Ambassador John G. Winant, who modestly tried, without much success, to ease his way through the crowds to greet Mr. Churchill.

Mrs. Churchill, wearing a purple suit and gray furs with a red flower, was the first to greet the Prime Minister. And one of the first things she said was, "Mr. Winant is here."

Thereupon Mr. Churchill began looking for the envoy and upon locating him, personally made way for Mr. Winant to get through the crowd.

At this point, a train full of London commuters on the next track recognized their Prime Minister. "Three cheers for Mr. Churchill," yelled a man wearing striped pants and a wing collar. A hundred commuters burst into a roar.

The Prime Minister, wearing a blue naval cap and brass-buttoned blue naval uniform, smiled and waved back.

Churchill complimented Mr. A. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, on the way the navy had managed the trans-Atlantic trip.

"You did it very well," he said.

An obvious feeling of relief over the Prime Minister's safe return from the submarine-infested waters of the Atlantic was reflected in the morning press, which said his mission had been rendered particularly hazardous by premature circulation of reports of the meeting with the President.

The Daily Herald's naval correspondent declared Hitler undoubtedly knew Mr. Churchill was somewhere on the Atlantic and that he ordered his submarines and long-range bombers to find and sink the Prince of Wales at all costs.

"But he failed," the correspondent ended jubilantly.

[The British Broadcasting Corporation, in a radiocast heard in New York, said the "Germans knew of the meeting, of course," and added there were rumors in London that the Nazis' new 35,000-ton battleship Tirpitz had been sent out in an attempt to intercept the Prince of Wales.]

La Guardia Tells Fire Chiefs To Expand Air-Raid Defense

Despite strides already made by many American communities in preparing defenses against possible air raids there is not a city in the country with sufficient auxiliary and reserve equipment to cope with actual raid conditions, Mayor Fiorello La Guardia, National Director of Civilian Defense, declared in Boston today.

Addressing the 69th Annual Conference of the International Association of Fire Chiefs at the Hotel Statler the Mayor of New York told of a nation-wide inventory in progress to determine the actual needs of fire-fighting forces. Fire chiefs, he said, should immediately forward their ideas and a list of their needs to their State Defense Committees or to the National headquarters.

With the information gathered Mr. La Guardia said he proposed to go before Congress and seek an appropriation to purchase auxiliary equipment to be allocated where needed.

Need of Preparedness

The conference of fire chiefs opened today and will continue through Friday. Remaining sessions, except for a banquet at the Statler Thursday evening, will be held at Mechanics Building.

Emphasizing that in event of our entrance into the war there would be real military justification for short, sudden, surprise air attacks the Civilian Defense Director stressed the need for preparedness.

"I don't know how much time we will have to prepare but I do know it will not be sufficient for the high degree of efficiency we want," he stated.

Mr. La Guardia added that long, sustained attacks such as have pounded Great Britain are not likely here as long as the British Fleet remains intact.

Uniformity in Training

"Our first hope," Mr. La Guardia said, "should be to bring out uniformity in training of auxiliary forces as well as in equipment and technique of attack on fire caused by war.

"We must have enlistments in your auxiliary forces of men willing to submit to training, willing to face the hazards of fire fighting, and willing to respond to duty any time of day or night."

The Mayor, himself a well-known "spark," brought a laugh to the assembled fire chiefs when he said, "Once you get them to three fires you've got them. They've got to get wet and eat a little smoke before they're fire firemen."

Mr. La Guardia urged that there be no delay in training auxiliary firemen so that they will be prepared to man the new equipment when it arrives.

In New York City, he said, it is planned to have a regular, professional officer in charge of each auxiliary company as well as several members of the regular force. He advocated adoption of this plan elsewhere.

The Civilian Defense Director said that response of fire chiefs throughout the country to requests for co-operation have been encouraging. Most of them, he said, have replied:

"Tell us what to do and we're ready to go."

The opening session this morning was presided over by Chief W. H. Palmer, Charlotte, North Carolina. Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston extended the welcome of the City and introduced Mayor La Guardia.

Picture: Page 4.

Equality in World Materials and Labor

"They will endeavor, with due respect for their existing obligations, to further the enjoyment by all states, great or small, victor or vanquished, of access, on equal terms, to the trade and to the raw materials of the world which are needed for their economic prosperity. . . ."

—Point Four in the Roosevelt-Churchill declaration of Aug. 14, 1941.

By Saville R. Davis
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Point Four in the Roosevelt-Churchill program calls for the making of a new international economic world.

Its object is to remove the damaging inequality in natural wealth between the so-called "have" and "have-not" nations.

Its key phrases "access on equal terms to . . . raw materials" is magnificently concise. It opens up questions of how to reduce excessive tariffs and export quotas;

How to control international cartels which limit production;

How to give the advantages of colonies to those who lack colonies;

How to dismember the extreme economic nationalism which the war has necessarily brought on;

How to provide an alternative to the Axis barter system, which is the economics of dictatorship;

How to raise labor standards in backward countries, so that free trade will not throw free labor into competition with slave labor;

How to revise the broken international gold standard;

How, in short, to remove those limitations which cause the rich nations to be unstably rich, the poor nations to be unnecessarily poor, and play into the hands of the disgruntled, fascist element in society which is looking for a grievance to exploit.

Charter of Economic Reform

These questions are interrelated. At least partial solutions to all of them are necessary before Point Four in the Roosevelt-Churchill program can become a fact. Therefore the British and American democracies now stand committed to a great charter of international economic reform.

The common people of these countries are today fairly well equipped to understand the nature of the raw materials problem. They had a liberal education in international trade during the long-protracted dispute over war debts. They now understand for the most part, that debts can only be paid by the shipment of goods, in the long run. They understand that

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Pointing to Peace

The Roosevelt-Churchill declaration—eight points setting out the broad peace aims of the two great democracies—is expected to form the cornerstone of the order which America and Britain seek to establish in the postwar world.

The eight points are the subject of eight articles by staff specialists of The Christian Science Monitor, one devoted to each separate section of the declaration. The fourth article appears in an adjoining column.

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 19—The labor leadership in Britain is getting under way in an effort to fit details of its program into the outline of the Churchill-Roosevelt eight-point charter drawn up during their conference on the Atlantic Ocean.

The first British Cabinet Minister to try his hand at turning the new Anglo - American reconstruction theme into a concrete program is Mr. Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labor and National Service, who gave a conference of the Transport and General Workers Union his idea of how clauses in the charter dealing with raw materials and labor conditions should be amplified.

Among points Mr. Bevin has made are:

1. Raw materials, including primary foodstuffs, must no longer be the prerogative of speculators.

2. Distribution of commodities such as oil, rubber, coal, bauxite, and basic foodstuffs should be under international control.

3. Freight and freight charges on raw materials should be pooled like the materials themselves to insure fair distribution and to help equalize the standard of living of workers throughout the world.

Labor Conditions

4. International control of labor conditions and wages would be a natural corollary of raw material control.

5. An important aim should

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Mrs. Roosevelt Heeds Cotton Stocking Call

By the Associated Press

Pittsfield, Mass., Aug. 19

There was none of the "do as I say, not as I do" about Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt when she visited the Western Hemisphere Encampment of the Girl Scouts at East Otis. Her ensemble included cotton mesh stockings.

Mrs. Roosevelt pays visit to Girl Scouts: Page 2.

Farm-Studying Congressmen Get First-Hand Information on Crops in Maine

Farmers Meet Defense Tests, N. E. Grange Lecturers Hear

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., Aug. 19 — Commending the alacrity with which the farmers of the country have risen to the challenge of the national emergency, Dr. Hugh P. Baker, President of Massachusetts State College, told New England lecturers that agricultural production is already far ahead of last year's total.

Speaking before over 500 delegates assembled in Stockbridge Hall at the college for the 30th annual New England Grange Lecturers' Conference, Dr. Baker disclosed that the country as a whole is producing 7 per cent more milk than it did a year ago, with 1 per cent of this increase from New England. Vegetable production, he said, is up nearly 15 per cent over last year's figure.

"Agriculture is meeting the challenge," he said, "and will continue to meet it, as it has always met the needs of the country."

It is in a much better condition to rise to the emergency today, Dr. Baker declared, than it was at the time of the World War, because of the existence of the Grange and similar agricultural organizations.

He said he felt the country was turning back very slowly to the idea of "living on the land as being a very satisfactory mode of life." Praising the Grange for its contribution to this trend back to the land, Dr. Baker affirmed his belief that "it is a sound development for our people."

He referred to the "amazing development of the part-time farm, saying that there are nearly 50,000 small pieces of land being farmed in Massachusetts today—and without upsetting seriously the general agricultural situation of the State.

"I am of the opinion that the more we can get our people out to the land, the bigger our contribution toward the betterment of our citizens and the upbuilding of our country," he told the conference.

The conference, which was opened by Mrs. Mary J. Schindler of Monponsett, Mass., President, is a preliminary to the National Grange meeting to be held in Worcester in November, and will continue through Thursday, Aug. 21, with group conferences and lectures.

Senator James Gunn of Turners Falls, Mass., representing Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, who was unable to be present, told of the State's $30,000,000 high construction program for the building of defense roads and improving travel conditions throughout Massachusetts in the interest of better business for the State.

Other speakers on the program were Everett W. Stone, Master of Massachusetts State Grange; Mrs. Edith M. Lane, Lecturer of Connecticut State Grange; Hartley M. Stewart, Maine State Grange Lecturer, and Charles R. Eastman, State Lecturer from New Hampshire.

The conference will meet the touring delegation of Republican Congressmen, who are traveling in New England to investigate the agricultural condition of this section of the country and will visit the college on Wednesday.

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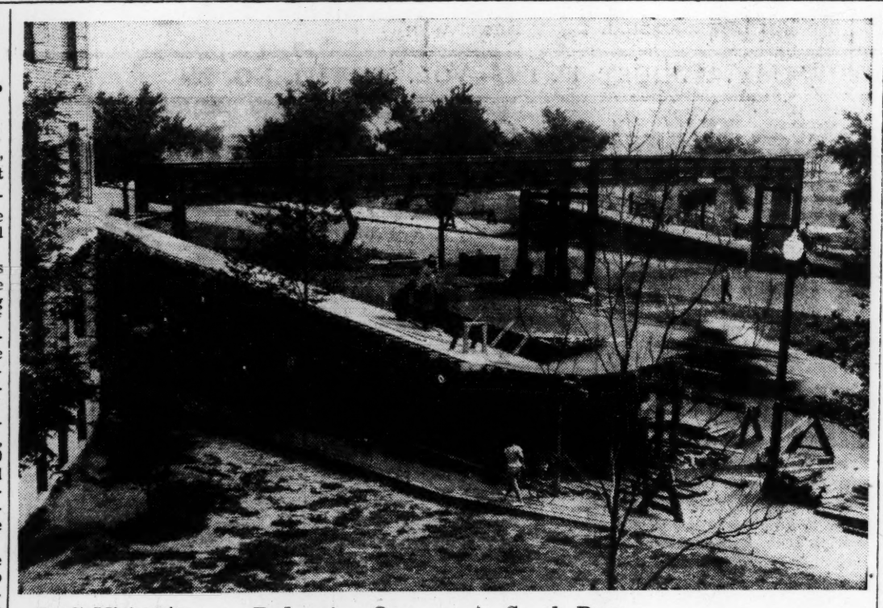
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.



By a Staff Photographer

Pedestrian Overpass in South Boston

Exemplifying a new type of architecture in the Boston area, the $40,000 pedestrian overpass spanning Old Colony Avenue and Columbia Road in South Boston is nearing completion, according to engineers of the City Bridge and Ferry Division in the Public Works Department.

Additional work to be done on the bridge, financed by local and Federal contributions, will be the application of a coat of pearl-gray paint and the installation of lights on the ramps. The span will help relieve heavy traffic congestion between Old Harbor Village (left) and Carson Beach bathouse.

Mrs. Roosevelt On Visit To Girl Scouts

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 19 (*AP*)—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt asserts that the United States hasn't always been as good a neighbor as possible and that there are misunderstandings to be wiped out.

The President's wife broadcast her message via short wave radio to South America last night after inspecting a Western Hemisphere Girl Scout encampment at East Otis, attended by girls from 15 countries and 24 States.

"The United States has not always been the good neighbor we might have been because, sometimes, we have known that we did not want to do certain things, yet have not taken the trouble to explain what we have done or thought in terms our neighbors could understand.

"So, there's a good deal of misunderstanding among older people to be wiped out."

She called upon Western Hemisphere Girl Scouts to aid in correcting any misunderstandings and said:

"Democracy is only real democracy when it does not stand still. If you grow lazy or don't think, your governments will go backward or stand still."

Mrs. Roosevelt said that better newspapers and radios enabled present-day girls to keep better informed than the last generation so that "there is little excuse if you do not realize what friendship between nations can and should mean."

Mrs. Roosevelt visited every unit at Bonnie Brae, the Girl Scout's lakeside camp, where she was greeted by a procession of Western Hemisphere girls waving their native countries' flags.

She inspected exhibitions and walked three quarters of a mile to visit one unit, then rode back in a rowboat.

One Group Visits Aroostook, Other Views Portland Area

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, Aug. 19—This city today welcomed two groups of the Republican Farm Study Committee—now making an agricultural survey of the New England States—one of which took off immediately by plane for Aroostook County. The other part of the Committee will remain in the Portland area for the day. Members of the Committee are Congressmen.

As they reached here, the Congressmen were told that New England agriculture is big business and that, in 1940, it brought cash returns of more than $263,000,000 to farmers.

The legislators were told, moreover, in a booklet provided by the New England Council and the New England State Development Commissions and Agriculture Departments, that because of high average production an acre, New England's 2 per cent of the Nation's farms produce 3 per cent of the national farm cash income.

The booklet's foreword said that New England agriculture provides occupation for more than 600,000 men, women and children on more than 135,000 farms. One-half of the area's total farm income is derived from dairying and poultry raising.

Ten members of the Committee, under the guidance of State Commissioner of Agriculture Carl R. Smith, left the Portland airport at 10:20 a. m., due to arrive at Presque Isle at 2:04 p. m. after a stopover at Bangor. During their northern sojourn, these Congressmen will make a study of the potato-growing areas of the Pine Tree State, and will meet a delegation of potato growers at a conference at the Northeastern Hotel tonight.

Under the chairmanship of H. W. Kitchen, the Potato Tax Advisory Commission will give the visiting Congressmen an insight into this industry, which runs into 44,000,000 bushels annually.

Another group of Congressmen will spend their time studying conditions in the market garden areas of York and Cumberland Counties today, also visiting large sardine and vegetable canning plants in this area.

Women's Day

Representative Margaret Chase Smith took over the women of the party, who are being entertained today at the Small Point summer home of Gov. and Mrs. Sumner Sewall.

After visiting the Bath Iron Works, the party—except for those visiting the potato-growing areas, will embark for the Poland Spring House for the night.

Tomorrow morning, after an intensive study of the sweet-corn growing and canning areas, these Committee members will return to New Hampshire, where they will be met by the "potato group" and continue their studies in the Granite State under the tutelage of Commissioner Andrew L. Felker.

And, speaking of tutelage, credit must go to Dr. R. C. Bradley, Secretary of the New Hampshire Poultry Association, under whose guidance the visiting Representatives gained much in the way of a true insight into the poultry and apple-raising industries of New Hampshire.

Truly, the "school on wheels" in which Uncle Sam's Republican Congressmen are studying all phases of New England agriculture, was a "round table" conference in every sense of the word—except the "round table." Instead, "Headmaster" Bradley sat on the arm of a seat just behind the bus driver and was ready with an answer to many a question before it was even posed.

Personal Inspections

Back and forth across the narrow aisle the questions flew. And time after time, as the huge Boston & Maine bus drew up at a poultry plant or an apple-packing factory, the Congressmen — like eager schoolboys released for recess—bounded out of their rolling "schoolhouse" and peered into poultry houses and squinted into heavily hung apple trees.

Leaving Boston, the party toured historic Lexington and Concord and the Nashoba apple district. Then, under the guidance of Representative Edith Nourse Rogers, the group proceeded to the Massachusetts - New Hampshire State line after touring the industrial districts of Middlesex County.

At the boundary, Massachusetts State Commissioner of Agriculture William Casey was greeted by Commissioner Felker, and the group proceeded to the poultry-raising districts of Hudson and Kingston, visiting the plants and conferring with several of the leading poultrymen.

After an intensive study of the huge "Spizzerinktum" poultry farm of Andrew Christie at Kingston, the query was raised: "Which came first—Christie or Nichols?"

This question grew from the fact that Messrs. Christie and Nichols — brothers-in-law — are both in the poultry business. Ask Mr. Christie, and he will tell you that he hatches a million and a half chicks every year. He sells a large part of these to his brother-in-law, who, in turn, raises the chicks to maturity and then sells them back to Mr. Christie, who sets the hens to work laying some of the 7,000,000 eggs produced annually on his place. Some of these eggs he hatches and sells to Mr. Nichols—and so on ad infinitum!

Basic Factors Probed

But facetiousness to one side, these visiting Congressmen are very serious in their studies. Provided with an ample supply of textbooks of all phases of New England agriculture — ranging from statistical charts to attractively illustrated brochures on "What to See and How Best to See It—the Congressmen delved deeply into percentages, into labor costs, into production figures, and into what makes the wheels of New Hampshire's agriculture spin so rapidly.

Practically every member of the visiting delegation was from the South, Middle West, or West. And only one or two ever had been in New England before. They felt that they must see everything there was to see.

Up and down hill, around curves and into farmyards the bus sped on. At times, it seemed almost as though there was no room at all to squeeze through between poultry houses and low-hanging trees. Yet, the bus driver guided his rolling schoolhouse with skill and dexterity.

And into apple orchards and poultry farms he steered the "classroom on wheels." It frequently took more than a few shrill blasts on the horn to call the "pupils" back to their textbooks, so interesting did the field trips prove to be.

Minimum Wage Board Hears Arguments on Deductions

Deduction of payments for group insurance, savings funds, U. S. Defense bonds and stamps, was argued yesterday by employers and organized labor before the Massachusetts Minimum Wage Commission.

Spokesmen for more than 100 companies asked permission to make such deductions from the minimum wages for women office workers recently set up by the State on order of the Commission. Representatives of both wings of the labor movement objected that deductions were sometimes entered upon by an employee at the coercion of an employer.

Women receiving more than the minimum of $16 for experienced workers and $15 for inexperienced have the option of signing up for deductions if they want, but those getting the minimum will be governed by a ruling by the Commission.

Mutual benefit associations, credit unions, merchandise sold to employees at a discount and life insurance figured among other purposes for which permission for deductions was asked. The employer viewpoint was that deductions provided an easy and automatic way for the employee wishing to make payment. Plans of a number of concerns were outlined.

Among the representatives of firms seeking the dedutions were J. Edwin Doyle, Personnel Director of the General Electric Co., and former Director of the State Division of Unemployment Compensation; Luther Conant, Jr., Assistant Director of the U. S. Defense bond and stamp campaign in this area; Daniel Bloomfield, representing the Boston Retail Trade Board and the Massachusetts Council of Retail Merchants; W. E. Keith, representing the New England Telephone & Telegraph Co., and C. J. Walker of the New England Power Co.

Opposition to the employers' proposal was voiced by Aaron Velleman, an organizer for the American Federation of Labor, who took a leading part in promoting the minimum wage for women office workers, spoke against deductions, and by Miss Ruth Wellman, appearing for social service and office workers' unions affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations. They emphasized they were not hostile to the purposes for which deductions were sought.

Mr. Velleman said: "This minimum wage law was adopted to help those receiving small wages, and it is unfair to permit employers to deduct sums from his pay envelopes even with the worker's consent, for the employee frequently gives such permission only to hold on to his job."

Moth Control Gains in Milton

Trees in the wooded sections of Milton and along the town's many shaded highways show little depredation by gipsy and brown-tail moths this year as compared with the last few years, it was reported today.

Arthur O. Allen, Superintendent of the Forestry Department, credited intensive activity of the Department, which has kept five spraying machines busy, with the improved condition of the trees. Co-operation of the Metropolitan District Commission in similar activity in adjoining Blue Hills also assisted in the improvement.

Events Around Greater Boston

Public Forum sponsored by the Work Projects Administration Community Recreation Project at which City Councilor Maurice H. Sullivan will describe municipal government operation. At the Williams Municipal Building, West Broadline Street and Shawmut Avenue, 8 p. m.

Wednesday

Children's Concert on the Esplanade sponsored by the American Music Festival for Children. Miss Edna Swift, who has directed the dancing for the entire festival, will appear on this third concert program in a solo dance and, in addition, will direct her group of youthful dancers in a colorful tango and rhumba. At the Hatch Memorial Shell, Charles River Embankment, 10:30 a. m.

Gallery Talk at Museum of Fine Arts. "English Paintings" will be the subject of a forenoon discussion by Mrs. Sayward of the Museum staff. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Band Concert by the Boston Work Projects Administration Band. Conducting noonday concert will be John Jacobson. At the Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common.

Gladiolus Show under auspices of the New England Gladiolus Society. Exhibitors have assembled a large collection of glads from all over New England and places as far distant as British Columbia. The National Open Class Championship Trophy will be awarded the winner in the open color classes of gladiolus. Open from 2 to 9 p. m.

Playground Circus sponsored by Boston Park Department and Work Projects Administration Department of Recreation. There will be 1,000 juvenile performers, wild animals, clowns, freaks, and acrobats entertaining under the "big top." Two shows: 3 and 8 p. m. Slight admission charge.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 16

Radio Timetable: Page 4

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy with occasional showers tonight ending Wednesday morning and followed by clearing during the afternoon; cooler Wednesday afternoon and night; moderate to fresh southwest winds tonight shifting to northwest Wednesday; lowest temperature tonight will be about 65 degrees.

Maine: Occasional rain tonight and Wednesday ending in west portion by Wednesday afternoon; not so cool tonight as last night; little change in temperature Wednesday; moderate to occasionally fresh southwest winds tonight and Wednesday becoming fresh northwest in west portion late Wednesday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy with occasional rain tonight ending Wednesday morning and followed by clearing during the afternoon; not so cool tonight as last night; cooler Wednesday afternoon and night; moderate to fresh southwest winds tonight shifting to northwest Wednesday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy with occasional showers tonight ending Wednesday morning and followed by clearing during the afternoon; cooler Wednesday afternoon and night; moderate to fresh southwest winds tonight shifting to northwest Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	62	76	New Orleans	78	94
Chicago	58	72	New York	67	75
Denver	54	80	Norfolk	74	80
Kansas City	62	78	Philadelphia	68	80
Los Angeles	65	85	St. Louis	62	90
Miami	80		San Francisco	60	68
Minneapolis	53	72	Washington	69	78

A—8:30 a. m., D. S. T., Aug. 19.
B—Maximum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 9:39 p. m.; height 9.5 feet.
Wednesday, 10:12 a. m.; height 8.6 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:11 p. m.

Bradbury F. Cushing

Bradbury F. Cushing, who passed on in Boston yesterday, was manager of all Statler hotel properties in New England and also was treasurer of the Boston Housing Authority. Born in Lynn, Mass., he had been in the hotel business in many States for the past 43 years. In 1927, he was named manager of the Hotel Statler, Boston, and on Jan. 1, 1938, became manager of all Statler properties in New England. In winter seasons, he had operated hotels in California, Florida, and Jamaica. He was active in many business and civic organizations.

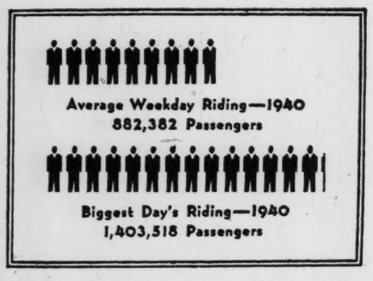
Transporting Defense Workers

Modern defense industry breaks down unless the workers can be carried swiftly and safely back and forth from home to plant or office. If you are working on defense in Greater Boston, you can count on the "EL" for fast, reliable transportation—at the lowest cost per mile.

Maintaining Good Transportation for All

Even when the main job is defense, community life goes on. —Thousands have important non-defense duties. Women shop. Workers seek recreation. Children go to school. The "EL" will provide thrifty, dependable transportation for these activities.

THE 'EL' IS READY— FOR THE 2 BIG JOBS



With an efficient transportation system, the Boston Elevated Railway is prepared to meet increased demands for service.

The average number of weekday passengers in 1940 was 882,382. Yet, on September 23, 1940, the system carried 1,403,518 passengers.

Today we are ready to furnish more cars, more trips, more frequent service—as required by public needs.

The "EL" can provide transportation for at least 25% more riders than used the system last year.

Conserving Resources

Because the "EL" carries many passengers in one vehicle, it uses less power and material per passenger mile than other forms of city travel. In regard to efficiency and economy, modern mass transportation has the same advantages as modern mass production.

One "EL" bus carries as many persons as usually ride in twenty automobiles. About 400 automobiles are used to transport the average number of passengers in a single rapid transit train during rush hours.

Thus, use of the "EL" conserves vital national resources. It also speeds traffic in congested city areas. The larger the proportion of persons who ride the "EL", the fewer the total number of vehicles on the streets.

The Best Way to Save Gasoline

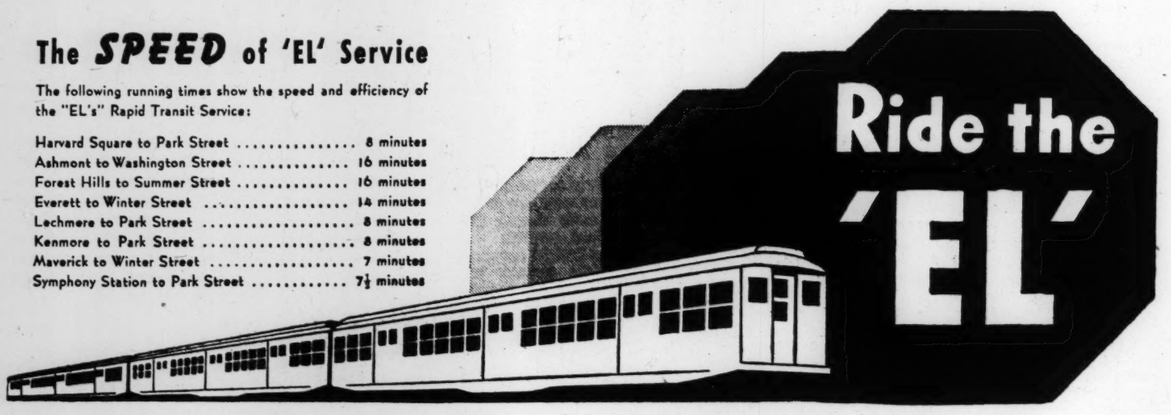
To still "go where you always go" and save gas all the way, we suggest that you ride the "EL" for trips throughout Greater Boston. For it is in heavy traffic—with frequent starts and stops—that your gasoline delivers the fewest miles per gallon.

In many cases, the "EL" is faster and more convenient than any other city transportation. In all cases, it is safe and economical.

The SPEED of 'EL' Service

The following running times show the speed and efficiency of the "EL's" Rapid Transit Service:

Harvard Square to Park Street	8 minutes
Ashmont to Washington Street	16 minutes
Forest Hills to Summer Street	16 minutes
Everett to Winter Street	14 minutes
Lechmere to Park Street	8 minutes
Kenmore to Park Street	8 minutes
Maverick to Winter Street	7 minutes
Symphony Station to Park Street	7½ minutes



Boston Elevated Railway

Unity and Loyalty Mark Education in Guatemala

"South of the Rio Grande"
Fourteenth in a series of 30 articles

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GUATEMALA CITY, Guatemala—I went to the Department of Education here in the capital of the Republic of Guatemala to ask for information about the country's schools.

The receptionist immediately found me an English-speaking official, who placed himself at my disposal, answered my questions and gave me a number of excellent printed reports. And he showed this friendliness without asking for credentials or seeking authorization.

Such good will, lack of red tape, and evidence of personal initiative are very typical of Guatemala. In spite of the militarization of the country and the very rigid police surveillance, there are very few indications of fear or suspicion among the people. On the contrary, there prevails an atmosphere of confidence, assurance, and self-reliance.

I noticed this attitude not only in the national Department of Education, but also among humble teachers in provincial schools.

School Days

In the city of Quezaltenango, I wandered into a boys' school, and watched the pupils begin their morning's work. The school was situated in a poor part of town and most of the boys were barefooted. Their first school exercise was to line up and stand at attention as the teachers looked at their hands, faces, necks, and ears. A number of boys were sent out to the washroom or pump. After the inspection each group marched, with an attempt at military precision, into a classroom. The young head teacher in a frank, friendly way told me of his work, his pupils, and his problems.

On another occasion, I visted a girls' school in a town near Guatemala City. The pupils were all in neat, very clean uniforms and none was barefooted. The school teachers, all of whom were women, including the principal, took the trouble of showing me, a complete stranger and in quite humble touring attire, through the whole institution. One of the teachers spoke English, and all were very cordial.

Separate Schools

I asked: "Are there no barefooted girls in your school?"

"No," they said, "here shoes and stockings are required.

"But what about the poor children? I have the impression that two thirds of the Guatemala girls go barefoot. Don't they study?" I asked.

"They go to school, too. But to other schools, Indian schools," the teachers explained.

"Aren't any of your girls Indians?"

"No," they said.

"Can you always tell an Indian girl from a 'ladino' (half-bred)?"

"Oh, yes, they're dark," the teachers assured me.

"But I just watched your girls streaming out of the classroom and some seemed to me very dark," I commented, rather boldly.

"I guess some of us teachers are very dark, too, but we aren't Indians," a teacher said laughingly. Then on second thought she added, "But you mustn't think there are no Indian teachers. They work with Indians, for whom there are many schools."

Education Program

These pleasant and completely casual visits showed me how little the Guatemalans fear their state. I have traveled in not a few countries, where neither a teacher nor State official would give me information or allow me to look around without getting permission from a higher authority. General Ubico's paternalism, in spite of its rigidity, seems to have left every Guatemalan with the feeling of being perfectly at home in the national family and of being partially responsible for it.

The Guatemalan Department of Education has published a very attractive 60-page booklet entitled "Programa Educativo de Guatemala Presentado por (by) Miguel Angel Ayala en(at) la Primera Reunion de la New Education Fellowship en el Hemisferio Occidental, Universidad de Michigan, Ann Arbor, Julio 1941."

The fact that this booklet, which was prepared for an All-American educational conference held in Michigan, is written in Spanish has significance. Latin-Americans want quality of treatment in the American brotherhood. They consider their language as much American as ours. About 145,000,000 Americans north of the Rio Grande use English as a mother tongue, while 122,000,000 Americans south of the Rio Grande use Spanish.

That language is one of the chief contributions Europe has made to the New World. There are more than 100 indigenous tongues between the Rio Grande and Terra del Fuego. There are a score in Guatemala alone. When Cortes invaded Mexico many Indian tribes had no way of communicating with their neighbors. Now practically all know Spanish.

It is a revelation, in crossing boundaries and traveling among very different sorts of primitive nations in this part of the world, to find that you can speak to every people and tribe in one language. And it is a very beautiful, rich, melodious language with a worthy history. All the 267,000,000 inhabitants of the western hemisphere must realize that we have two tongues, both of which deserve consideration and honor.

Desire for Freedom

In the educational booklet mentioned above is a colored reproduction of Guatemala's official seal. It shows two bayonetted rifles, two swords, the parrot-like national bird called "quetzal" and the inscription (in Spanish) "Liberty, September 15, 1821." There we have school, guns, bayonets, swords, Sept. 15 and a quetzal. Sept. 15 is the Guatemala Fourth of July. The quetzal is Guatemala's eagle—more picturesque and colorful than ours. It's a liberty-loving bird that pines away in confinement. It will not endure a cage, "as the Guatemalans will not brook chains!"

This combination perfectly typifies Guatemala. Barracks are schools; schools are barracks, teachers are soldiers and soldiers are teachers—all champions of freedom. And the official symbol of this Indian land is the ancient, sacred bird of the Indians.

I had the pleasure of attending the festivities of the National School Day. They were held on the Camp of Mars and closely resembled the exercises of Army Day. Teachers marched and pupils marched, like soldiers. Men and women, boys and girls, all in costumes, toed the line, formed ranks, kept in step. There were a great variety of costumes, all of which were colorful, and many beautiful. The children showed zest and remarkable endurance; the teachers enthusiasm and devotion. The well-drilled, brown-faced women teachers wearing maroon colored hats, dresses and shoes, with brown stockings and white gloves were striking and attractive.

Unity and Loyalty

The predominant impression left of this display of regimented education was unity and a common loyalty. That is what President Ubico is trying to inspire or impose. His country has been partitioned among different tribes and different mountain or swamp areas, divided between "indigenos" and "ladinos," subjected to a foreign yoke of three centuries, then torn by terrible revolutions, so above all things, he wants loyalty, unity, security.

To build that, the State maintains kindergartens, rural schools, primary urban schools, high schools, normal schools, and a university. Conscientious efforts are being made to enable every child, whether of Indian or mixed origin, whether living in town or country, to study. Even coffee and banana plantations are required to maintain regular schools for the children of their workers. Guatemala has 2,751 schools, and 6,194 teachers, under whom study 150,861 children and youth. All of these are taught reading, writing, discipline, cleanliness, and love of country; many are taught a great deal more. Most of the teachers are well-trained and well qualified.

Twenty-one of Guatemala's best schools are named after the 21 Latin-American Republics. One of the best of the new ones bears the name "George Washington." They are living dramatic embodiments of all-American unity.

Even the last, humble, bare school in Guatemala's most wretched hamlet is an eloquent witness of the gigantic difference between enslaved Guatemala, submerged in darkness and misery, and freed Guatemala with hopefulness, pride, progress along every line, and growing democracy. The quetzal has a right to shout of Libertad.

Schools Move Forward in Guatemala

James Sawders

These Pupils Toe the Line

School children line up for the morning parade to classes at Antigua, Guatemala. Great progress is being made in Central American countries toward educating the children.

Louisiana Aids Democracy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BATON ROUGE, La.—Recent revelation of wholesale floggings at the Louisiana Penitentiary during the 12-year Huey P. Long dynasty, adds another chapter to the dramatic story by means of which Louisiana has contributed so much to increased appreciation of basic democracy in America today.

Louisiana proved, with its picturesque but power-hungry Huey Long, that in some measure "it can happen here," that a virtual dictatorship in effect is not impossible within the loose framework of a democracy. But it then turned around and proved, by overthrowing that dictatorship through democratic methods, that the democratic machine is fully capable of handling such a threat.

Now it is proving, in a more subjective way, why certain rights and freedoms which are a part of democracy are essential to its operation.

One of those rights is that of public access, within reason, to official records. That right Huey Long denied the public. He slammed the door on every State document and book and record and defied anyone to thwart him, using both legal subterfuge and red tape, and armed force. Among the records that he kept jealously from the public eye were those of the State prison at Anglola.

Jones Broke the Seal

When Gov. Sam Jones, who broke the Long regime by defeating Huey's brother, Earl K. Long, for the Governorship in 1939, took office, he promised among other things that all those State books would be reopened to the public. They were, though there was no great rush of people at the time to see what was in them. They knew the Long influence was passed. They had confidence in Sam Jones.

But a New Orleans Times-Picayune reporter, Bernard L. Krebs, was curious. He had heard about floggings at the pententiary. He wanted to see what the records showed. So he spent weeks going over them, something which it must be remembered he could not possibly have done under Long or his successors.

And he found:—that during the past 13 years there were more than 10,000 floggings administered to prisoners at the penitentiary; that men and women were beaten unmercifully for trivial offenses; that from 1928 to 1941 more than 40 convicts were shot dead in officially reported attempts to escape; that more than 30 dropped dead of "sunstroke," one of these in March; and that hundreds of prisoners were given 50 and 60 lashes for various alleged offenses.

For Trivial Offenses

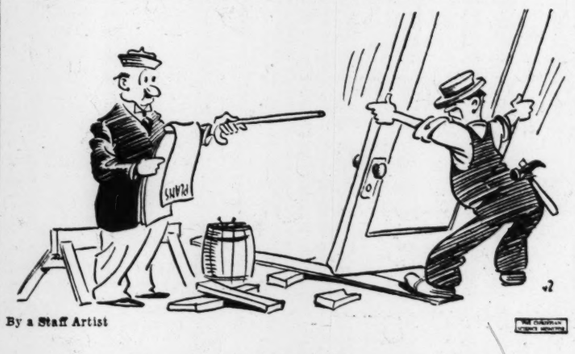
Such things as laziness, impudence, abusing mules, refusing to answer name, loud talk in yard, breaking a spade handle, and fishing in the rice field drew beatings.

Needless to say, immediately upon publication of this story Attorney General Eugene Stanley made his own investigation, and shortly after he reported that such floggings were in themselves illegal. Governor Jones announced that there would be no more floggings in Louisiana.

While the practice continued on into Governor Jones' regime, there were only 20 during this period, whereas in the 12 years previous there was an average of around 800. It had been an almost traditional practice and the change of administration was not immediately reflected in its complete discontinuance.

Actually, the system had been in effect even before 1928, when prisoners were flogged in the presence of the warden and were not too severe. After Long came into power the restrictions faded. Anyone could flog any prisoner at any time for any reason. They needed no authority, nor excuse.

This situation in the prison was, close observers in Louisiana during this period claim, wholly in keeping with the policies and atmosphere of the Long grip in all its dealings, public and private.



By a Staff Artist

Following of Certain Rules Great Help in Homebuilding

'A Stitch in Time'
Fourteenth in a Series of 30 Articles

By Henry E. Ashmun
Member of the State Bar of California and Author of "Effective Public Reading"

There is another basis of selecting a builder besides that of his estimate of costs or of competitive estimates between builders. If you have unbounded confidence in the honesty, efficiency, and economy of a certain building contractor, based on the actual experience of several friends or associates, you may decide to contract with him on a cost-plus basis. Instead of simply agreeing to build your house for a certain amount of money, he will charge you a commission—often 10 per cent—on the cost of materials and labor. The human tendency is to elevate costs when one is going to profit thereby. That is the reason you can only afford to enter into this arrangement with a contractor of proved honesty and zeal for his clients' interests.

Even then, it is safe to have a maximum guarantee on the basis of the specifications. This will protect you against serious miscalculation on the part of the contractor or of any of the many subcontractors—cement, painting, electrical, roofing, plumbing, and others—to whom he will delegate various parts of the construction.

Allow Leeway

In budgeting your savings and your income against the estimated cost of construction, allow ample leeway and plenty of reserve for extras. No matter how thoroughly you go into the most minute details of construction, there will always be items of which you don't think until construction is under way. A more expensive wallpaper will seem absolutely necessary to make the bedrooms look their best. Lighting fixtures which you choose will be a trifle more costly than you expected. You will need more wiring, more electrical outlets, a more efficient type of furnace or water heater, a rustless hot water tank, instead of one that will corrode and spring leaks in a few years. And so on and so on. Virtually every home owner who has built his own house will tell you to set aside a fair percentage beyond estimated costs to take care of the extras.

Your contract with your builder should be inspected by your attorney, no matter how well you know him and how confident you are as to his integrity. He may be caught in financial difficulties which he cannot avoid, before your contract is completed, so that you will be dealing with his creditors. A building contract, moreover, is a rather technical affair. Coupled with often intricate building laws, it leaves the layman a good deal at sea, unless he has competent advice and guidance. Your attorney will see to it that you are fully protected.

Don't Pay in Advance

It is critically important to you that the contractor be a man of sound financial standing, a matter which you can doubtless determine by adequate inquiry before engaging him. The importance of this element is greater than the ordinary home-builder can realize. Many State laws provide that the owner is liable for debts incurred by the contractor in hiring workmen and letting subcontracts to subcontractors. If your contractor does not or cannot pay them, they can sue you and place a mechanic's lien—a sort of attachment—on your property. Then, if the contractor is in financial difficulties and can't pay them, it is you who pay them. And if you have already advanced money to your contractor to cover what has been contracted for, you will pay twice for the same labor and materials.

Consequently, be sure of your contractor, and then don't pay him in advance. Be sure that he exhibits to you his receipted bills for the work that has been done and the materials delivered. Then pay him, in accordance with the terms of your contract.

Beware the contractor who asks for money ahead of time. He may be in straits which will cause him to pay, not the men working on your house, but men who are working on one of the contractor's other jobs. Then when the men on your house demand their pay, you may have to pay them.

Your contract should provide for the lapse of a substantial time—30 or 60 days—after the completion of the work, before final payment of perhaps 20 or 25 per cent of the total amount involved. This will protect you against defects in workmanship or materials which will show up within a reasonable time.

Completion of the contract and this reasonable lapse of time will entitle the contractor to have you accept the house as satisfactory, but this does not legally relieve him of liability for making good any defects which appear later, which were the result of poor work or inferior or defective materials.

During the progress of the work no matter how careful the contractor's supervision and the architect's inspection, it will pay you to visit the house almost daily. It has been proved by my observation and in my own experience that this careful check-up will often reveal errors on the part of workmen or misunderstandings between owner and architect or contractor which do not show up until the work is actually being done.

In my own house a doorway was just being placed when a member of my family asked a question concerning its precise position. This brought to light the fact that it was being placed in such a location that there would not have been room for the bed between the door and a window. Yet we had no idea of placing the bed anywhere else in the room, nor could it have been otherwise placed. And the blueprints called for the door in the right place to allow room for the bed.

Before actual construction commences, consult your fire insurance company. It will insure you against loss by fire of materials as soon as they have become yours and against loss of that part of the house that has been erected. The charge will be adjusted so that it will cover only the value of the property actually insured, the full policy taking effect and the full premium commencing with completion of the structure.

Brooklyn Fire Not Sabotage, Officials Say

NEW YORK, Aug. 19 (AP)—A waterfrort fire that caused an estimated $1,500,000 damage apparently was not the work of saboteurs, New York fire officials reported today.

Although the fire took place yesterday virtually within sight of the Brooklyn Navy Yard and numerous lend-lease loading docks, the possibility of sabotage was considered unlikely.

From Washington, however, a board named by Secretary of Commerce Jesse H. Jones was sent today to participate in an investigation started by the Brooklyn District Attorney, William O'Dwyer, police, and fire officials and the FBI.

The blaze apparently started in a bale of hemp—possibly from a carelessly discarded cigarette—and spread with almost unbelievable speed to other bales, down the full 875-foot length of the pier.

So fast did the flames spread that stevedores in their path were overtaken. Many, running before the blaze, dived headlong into the river to be rescued by police and fire boats and volunteer civilians.

The fire destroyed the $500,000 Cuba Mail Line ship Panuco and cargo of hemp, cotton, oil and chemicals worth an estimated $600,000 to $1,000,000.

Investigators reported 62 casualties, seven of which were fatal and two score persons still missing.

Young Democrats Converge On Louisville for Convention

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 19—In the interests of national unity the more than 4,000 delegates now converging on Louisville for the fifth biennial convention of the Young Democratic Clubs of America Aug. 21, 22 and 23, will seek to avoid partisan political issues and concern themselves instead with the defense program and the Nation's foreign policy.

This forbearance entails no little sacrifice on the part of the politics-loving Young Democrats who, at their 1939 meeting in Pittsburgh, were the first group openly to espouse the Third Term and who have been in the vanguard of many hot political fights in their 10 years of existence as an organization.

However, according to P. O. Driscoll, Rockford, Ill., Executive Secretary of the organization, this convention will live up to the reputation for Democratic turbulence established by previous ones, offering the delegates what promises to be a closely contested election for the Presidency and some stiff fights within the Resolution Committee and on the floor of the convention over issues of isolation or intervention.

Announced candidates for the nationally important post of President of the 7,000,000 Young Democrats, both claiming support of the Democratic National Committee, are Joseph Carr, Secretary of State of Tennessee, and Patrick Beacon, Huntington, W. Va., a State Senator. Both have active campaigns under way but it is possible, according to Mr. Driscoll, that a "dark horse" candidate may win the election.

Question of Assistance

The resolutions Committee, composed of representatives of all sections, from the reputedly isolationist Midwest to the strongly interventionist Deep South, will be called upon to thrash out the issue of out-and-out assistance to the British by the United States Navy.

Another issue before the Young Democrats, if no longer before Congress, probably will be that concerning extension of service of seletctees, national guardsmen, and reserve officers. The fate of a resolution approving this step to be offered to the convention will be particularly significant, Mr. Driscoll pointed out, because at least 50 per cent of the delegates will be of military age, some of them already in uniform and on leave from Army camps to attend the convention. Their voice should carry weight, Mr. Driscoll said.

This convention of young men and women (membership is limited to those between the ages of 21 and 40) will hear young speakers.

Keynote speaker on Aug. 21 will be Lyndon Johnson, defeated candidate for Senator from Texas. At another session, Leon Henderson, Price Control Administrator, will speak and efforts are being made to bring Vice-President Henry A. Wallace to the convention. Among senior statesmen, Kentucky's two Senators, Alben W. Barkley and A. B. "Happy" Chandler, Gov. Keen Johnson, and Mayor Joseph D. Scholtz of Louisville will welcome the convention to the City and State.

City Already Bulges

A problem that is furrowing the brow of Vincent Thomas, Secretary to Mayor Scholtz and Chairman of the Convention Housing Committee, is how to fit the estimated total convention attendance of between 5,000 and 7,000 into this City already bulging at the seams with thousands of workers on the half dozen big defense projects in the area.

To complicate matters further, there came a telegram from Ingram Pickett, Sergeant-at-Arms from Santa Fe., N. M., requesting a seven-foot bed to accommodate six feet, seven inches of height.

However, by canvasisng all hotels and Young Democrats willing to share their homes with delegates, Mr. Thomas has assured himseilf that no delegate coming from 45 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico will have to sleep in tents in the parks.

A full program of social events, including an elaborate style show for women delegates, dances, and tours of points of interest in this rich historical country have been scheduled to balance the convention's anticipated preoccupation with serious issues of the serious times.

Ban on Christian Science Held Proof Hitler Seeks to Crush All Religion

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Nazi Germany's suppression of Christian Science centers was cited here by Dr. Jason Noble Pierce at the Congregational Methodist City Temple as further proof that "Hitler seeks to crush all religion and world civilization."

In his Aug. 3 sermon Dr. Pierce declared that the Nazi ban on the Christian Science Church in Germany following anti-Semitic persecutions and oppression of Roman Catholics proves that the Nazi philosophy will not tolerate religion and seeks to place Adolf Hitler above divine Providence.

"It is evident that any religion that stands between Hitlerism and divine Providence will not be tolerated in Germany, and that in Germany man may have intercourse with God only indirectly through Hitler.

"The forbidding of Christian Science has given to the world a fresh and shocking revelation of religious intolerance in Germany. We regret this action but feel that Christian Science is to be congratulated on this fresh evidence that it is something to be reckoned with by its enemies.

"This is fresh evidence that Judaism and (Roman) Catholicism and Christian Science stand across Hitler's selfish pathway. First he persecuted the Jews to help him accomplish his own selfish designs. He used anti-Semitism as a smoke screen for his own ends. And when he had finished subjugating the Jewish people he turned on the (Roman) Catholics and now on Christian Science. His determination, obviously, is to crush all religion to gain his own ends."

Confederate Coat, Sword

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The Virginia Historical Society has received a Confederate Army coat and sword used by Lieut. Col. John Thurston Thornton, of the third regiment of Virginia Cavalry. The coat and sword are the gifts of Prof. William Mynn Thornton, former Dean of the engineering school of the University of Virginia, who is the son of Colonel Thornton.

Sideglances in Washington: Roosevelt Sons in Front Row

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Loops and Loopholes: To make it possible for his two sons, Elliott and Franklin, Jr., to be present at the historic meeting between their father and the British Prime Minister without violating military rules, President Roosevelt appointed them special White House aides. The President can appoint special aides at any time without regard to rank. Elliott is a Captain in the Army and Franklin, Jr., an Ensign in the Navy, but the gold braid looped over their right shoulder in which is officially known as an aiguillette denotes that they were serving as White House aides. Though he has a regular corps of Army, Navy and Marine aides the President, as Commander-in-Chief, is entitled to appoint special aides.

Topsy-turvy: It's about time for Congress to take a rest—after what has been happening on road bills.

Before President Roosevelt went away, he vetoed a big road appropriation because it smelled too much of pork. Only Senator to rise in the President's defense when the bill went back to the Hill was Republican Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg.

Last week Senator Vandenberg was again the President's defender, this time joined by Republican Senator Robert A. Taft. The bill was back, cut down a little. The two of them, both former contenders for the President's job, managed to get $50,000,000 more lopped off for the President.

Canine Stars: Dogs that should go down in history:

Falla, President Roosevelt's scotty, present at the ocean rendezvous of the President and Prime Minister Winston Churchill. Back in Washington, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, had to push Falla off the seat of the President's automobile so he could bring the Chief Executive up to date on the Far Eastern crisis.

Frankie, Lord Halifax's dachshund, patted by Lord Beaverbrook, British Minister of Supply, as he made a plea for "as much American aid as you can send and as swiftly as possible."

Lunching with the great: Best place in Washington to see notables these busy summer days is at the Carlton Hotel dining room any day around one o'clock.

Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles still occupies his corner table at the Mayflower. His lucky luncheon partner the day he arrived back from the Roosevelt-Churchill conference was Adolf A. Berle, Assistant Secretary of State.

Eternally or indefinitely?: The Federal Trade Commission is having an argument with a Quincy, Mass., granite dealer that may lead far into speculative fields.

The dealer—J. S. Swingle, Inc., advertises his granite as "everlasting."

The Commission has called him down, charging that his claims are false and misleading.

Mr. Swingle contends it is perfectly proper to use the word "everlasting" to describe the most lasting things know to mortals, because everyone understands that he is referring only to things of this world.

German Note Fails To Upset Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Aug. 19 (AP)—Foreign Minister Enrique Ruiz Guinazú reports he has received a note from the German Government asking "clarification" of a speech in the Argentine Senate in connection with alleged Nazi infiltration into this country.

Ruiz Guinazú said he did not consider the note "important." The name of the speaker was not disclosed officially, but it was reported reliably the note referred to a recent speech by Senator Alfredo Aranciba Rodriguez in which he proposed that an inquiry be made into a document seized by a congressional committee investigating anti-Argentine activities.

The Senator attributed the document to the chief of Nazi organization in Argentina.

One Way to Rise Above Clamor of the Crowd

CLEAR LAKE, Iowa (AP)—Artist Grant Wood is not bothered with anyone looking over his shoulder while working on the north shore of Clear Lake, an Iowa vacation spot.

Determined to make good use of a year's leave of absence from the University of Iowa art faculty, the noted artist obtained an abandoned railway station poised on concrete blocks

When he goes to work in this odd retreat he enters by the freight door, using a stepladder. Then he draws the ladder in after him, closes and locks the door, and goes into a further room.

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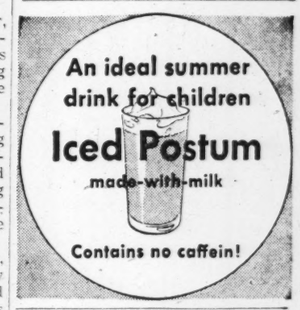

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Bay State to Act Soon for Release of Federal Funds for Family Welfare

Massachusetts Statute Needed To Keep Aid List Secret

The Massachusetts Legislature, within a week, will act to obtain release of $4,500,000 Fsderal funds, withheld by Washington to force passage of a bill barring public inspection of welfare records, Arthur G. Rotch, State Commissioner of Public Welfare, forecast today.

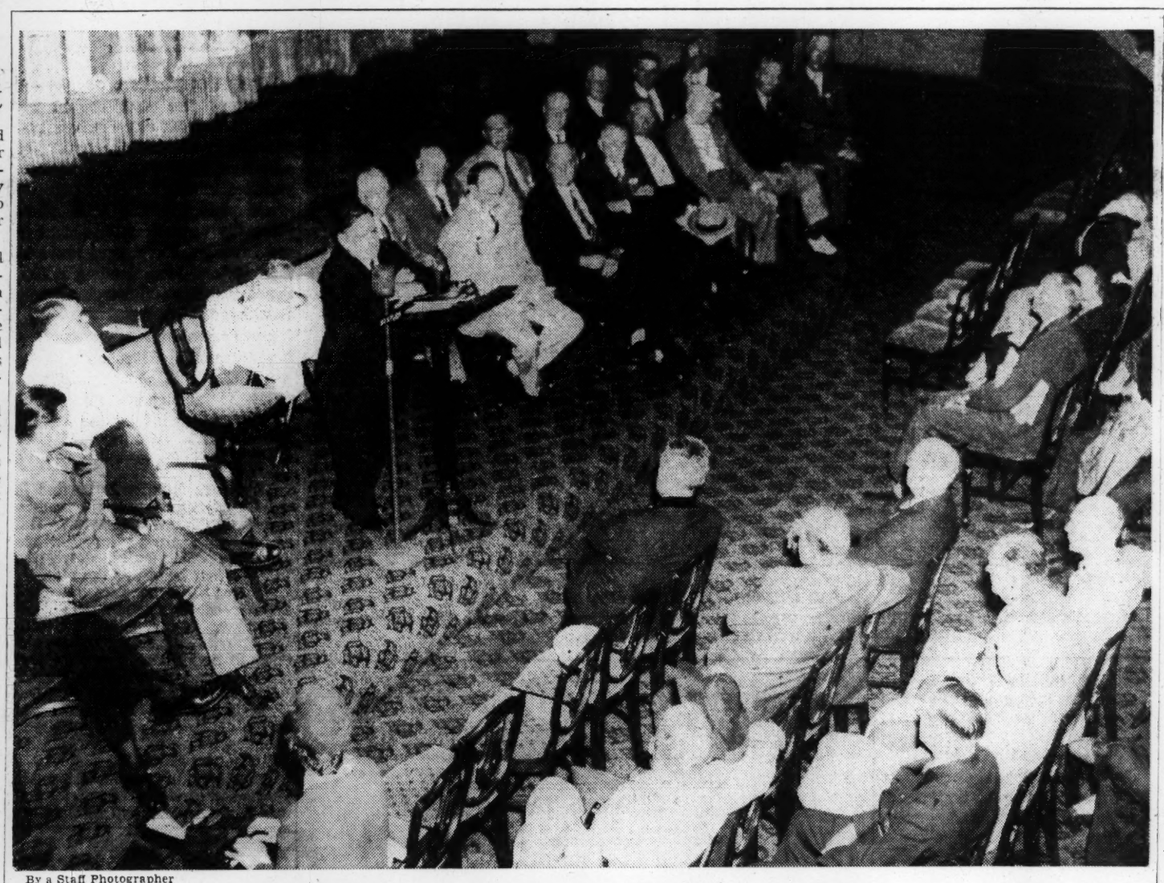
The funds involved include the Federal quarterly grant of $3,900,000 for old-age assistance and a similar grant of $650,000 for aid to dependent children. The quarterly period runs from July 1.

Prior to the recess taken pending the Senate trial of Daniel H. Coakley, Executive Councilor, on impeachment charges, the Legislature passed to be engrossed the Federal-demanded bill keeping welfare records secret. To become law, the bill must be enacted and signed by the Governor.

Mr. Ritch said today that when the Senate reconvened this week for the Coakley trial it would enact the measure while the House of Representatives would be called into formal session to take similar action. It is expected that the Governor will declare an emergency so that the measure will go into effect immediately instead of after the usual 90-day wait.

The Federal demand for the bill came after the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court ruled in a tax-payer's suit that welfare records were public. Previous to the court decision, it had been assumed that such records were private, as is required under the Social Security law.

Commissioner Rotch today said that the cities and towns had not been financially affected by withholding of the Federal grants thus far. He explained that the June Federal grants were received at the end of July and were distributed to the cities and towns. However, he said, a serious situation might develop if legislative action on the pending measure were delayed until after the Coakley trial.



By a Staff Photographer

"Soldiers in a great defense army"—Mayor La Guardia

Mayor Fiorello La Guardia, National Director of Civilian Defense, as he addressed the 69th Annual Conference of the International Association of Fire Chiefs at the Hotel Statler this morning. The New York Mayor, who flew here to address the fire chiefs, urged speed in organizing auxiliary fire-fighting forces throughout the nation. [Story: Page 1.]

26th Division on 'March' To Devens' Maneuver Area

The 26th Division was on the "march" today.

Shortly after eight o'clock this morning, the first of approximately 2,300 motor vehicles rolled out of this vast military reservation bound for Camp Devens where 18,000 officers and men of the division will engage in extensive war games beginning next week.

Today's march will end at Upton where preparations for bivouacing 15,000 troops have been made. The trip to Fort Devens will be completed tomorrow.

Swinging north from the Cape encampment, the division, headed by Maj. Gen. Roger W. Eckfeldt, Division Commander, moved over four distinct routes in the 85-mile road maneuver. Only a rear echelon of essential troops remained in camp.

The tactical march, according to Lieut. Col. Earle W. Lancaster, Acting Division Plans and Training Officer, constituted a Sixth Army Corps problem involving reconnaissance, selection and occupation of positions by the Yankee Division to engage an enemy force in assumed bivouac positions in Southern Vermont and New Hampshire.

The march to the maneuver area at Fort Devens was in itself a maneuver with planes of the 152nd Observation Squadron operating as air observers for enemy forces and occasionally attacking the moving columns.

Anti-Aircraft Regiment Honored—The highest award a National Guard anti-aircraft artillery regiment can receive was presented today to the 198th Coast Artillery Regiment for being rated the outstanding regiment of its kind in the First Coast Artillery District. Brig. Gen. Olin H. Longino, Commander of the 36th Coast Artillery Brigade, anti-aircraft, made the presentation—a rosette with streamers which was attached to the regimental colors. Col. George J. Schulz, commanding officer of the 198th, a Delaware regiment, accepted the award at a regimental parade on Logan Field.

Tent City Shaping Up—A compact "tent city" was taking shape at Fort Devens today in preparation for more than 18,000 troops coming from Camp Edwards this week for the Sixth Army Corps maneuvers. Under command of Col. John J. Carew, the 101st Engineers operated heavy bull-dozers and power shovels, doubling the width of some dirt roads for long truck columns. Two miles of aerial telephone cable connect the outlying lines of the post signal system to provide intra-divisional communication. In all, 40 miles of temporary wire have been strung.

The Mail Goes Through—Letters to men in the Army are taking the mailman into unaccustomed places these days. A friend of Sergeant Philip L. Cutler of Sudbury, Mass., member of the 211th Coast Artillery, sent him a letter bearing his name and regiment and the notation "He's on maneuvers." Uncle Sam made the delivery—in the Kisatchie National Forest, Louisiana, where 30,000 soldiers are engaged in war games.

Housing for Non-Coms—An 85-unit housing site for the families of non-commissioned officers stationed at the new Army air base at Manchester, N. H., has been approved by John N. Edy, Acting Administrator of the Federal Works Agency. The tract is in the southeastern section of the city, about 2½ miles from the base.

Second Federal Agency Enters Vital Worcester Defense Strike

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 19 (AP)—A second Federal agency, the Office of Production Management represented by Henry I. Adams, Assistant Labor Relations Commissioner, has stepped into the week-old Steel Workers Organizing Committee strike at the Leland-Gifford Co. in an attempt to get resumption of full production of warplane crankshafts.

James Carroll, Federal Department of Labor conciliator, had been here since the strike started last Monday, when, the Congress of Industrial Organizations union charged, the company discharged seven men for "union activities," which the company denied.

Meanwhile, at Hartford, Conn., the Pratt and Whitney Engine Division of United Aircraft Co. said about 250 men had been dropped because of shortage of deliveries of crankshafts from the Worcester company and that possibly 500 to 600 would be dropped today.

The Worcester company, a subcontractor, machines final processes on warplane crankshafts forced elsewhere. It also produces machine tools.

Before the strike, the company employed about 1,400. Martin J. Walsh, S. W. O. C. organizer, said yesterday that "more than 900" were out. Ernest L. Anderson, company counsel, said "975 of the 1,400 are working."

Since the strike an independent union was formed. Its spokesman claims a "nearly 900" membership. This independent union last night sent the factory management a request for a conference at which demands by its members could be discussed.

Strike Grows

BIDDEFORD, Maine, Aug. 19 (AP)—A union official reported today that 400 more Saco-Lowell machine shop workers had left their jobs, bringing to 1,000 the number who had walked out as a result of the discharge last week of two employees.

The plant employs 2,500 in the manufacture of textile machinery.

Yesterday 400 men from three departments joined 200 others who had walked out last Thursday in sympathy for two pourers who, a Congress of Industrial Organizations' field organizer said, had been discharged because they refused to sign petitions which would result in their giving up union membership.

Harold D'Aoust, the organizer, said the management and George Balcanzi, Executive Vice President of the Textile Workers Union of America, would confer Thursday. Meanwhile, Mr. D'Aoust said, the management had declined to re-instate the workers until after the conference.

Vote Ordered

Overruling objections of the shipbuilding union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, the National Labor Relations Board at Washington today ordered an employee election at the Fore River shipyard of the Bethlehem Steel Company for Oct. 22.

Originally the election at Quincy, Mass., had been set for Aug. 11. However, the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers asked the date be deferred and it was set, though not definitely, for Oct. 22.

The Union later requested indefinite postponement and urged the Labor Board to proceed with its contempt of court case against Eugene Grace, President of Bethlehem Steel, and other officials, which had grown out of charges that the company violated the National Labor Relations Act.

The Labor Board today denied the union motion and fixed the election date.

Waitresses' Tips Held Halved By Rising Costs of Living

Tips to waitresses have dropped off to half what they used to be, Mrs. Bessie Irving, President of the Boston Waitresses' Union, told the Massachusetts Minimum Wage Commission today.

Mrs. Irving, who attributed the cut in tips to the rise in the cost of living, made the principal argument in behalf of a minimum wage for the 14,000 waitresses of the State.

As soon as the opposition got its chance, critics of the proposed wage order began firing volleys.

Prospect of one angle of the wage order, as now drawn, being taken into court was indicated by Daniel Bloomfield, Manager of the Retail Board of Trade and Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts Council of Retail Merchants. Mr. Bloomfield held the language of the order outlined a work week for waitresses of 34 hours, which was at variance with other State laws.

George H. Collins, who runs the South Station restaurant, fired the first hot shot when he objected to the plan of making no allowance for tips to counter girls.

The proposed wage order calls for a minimum wage of $12 a week for girls who serve tables, and $16 for all others. This differential of $4 was worked out to take account of the tips.

Mr. Collins testified that because of the quick turnover, his counter girls often got more tips than waitresses at tables, and that if no exception was made the change would cost him $14,000 a year.

Criticisms waxed so numerous that Gen. Charles H. Cole, Chairman of the Commission, reminded the hearing that the minimum wage proposals had been unanimously recommended by a wage board which included three representatives of employers as well as three of labor.

In opening the case for the minimum wage, Mrs. Irving said her union, which belongs to the American Federation of Labor, had found waitresses receiving $3, $4 and $5 a week. She urged that the State see they were given a better standard of living.

A great deal of unfair competition would be eliminated, she declared. In many places the employer is paying a fair wage, but next door a competitor is paying only a half or a third. She felt it would be fairer if all paid the same.

Some employers take their improvements out of the waitresses' pay, she asserted. The charge for uniforms she decried as often a racket, saying waitress had sometimes to pay $17 twice a year for uniforms.

Mr. Collins gave the Commission copies of a New York exemption taking care of the question of counter girls.

Richard Ely, representing the Massachusetts Restaurant Association, presented a petition signed by 140 persons in 23 or 24 communities of the State. The petition also questioned the counter girl provision, and objected to the possibility of 34 hours as a work week.

C. B. Trethaway read a brief by Paul V. Nystrum in behalf of 200 stores selling goods at from five cents to $1. The brief said at least 3,000 retail stores with luncheonettes and soda fountains would be limited in their sale of milk and milk products, and costs would be increased. Mr. Nystrum also advised a differential of $1 a week for beginners for six months.

At Waitress Pay Hearing

By a Staff Photographer

They Heard Pleas and Protests

Left: Mrs. Hattie H. Smith, Assistant Commissioner of Labor and Industries of Massachusetts. Center: Gen. Charles H. Cole, Chairman of State Minimum Wage Commission which held the hearing at the State House. Right: Lewis R. Hovey, member of Commission.

Pooling 'Gas' Held Illegal In Bay State

The gigantic program for pooling gasoline supplies among dealers, suggested yesterday in Washington, would be illegal in Massachusetts, John P. McBride, State Director of Necessaries of Life, warned today.

The scheme, proposed as a means of enforcing priority schedules in the distribution of 10 per cent less gas, would allow Jenney "gas" to be sold in Socony tanks, and Gulf stations to handle Esso, and this would be contrary to existing State statutes, he pointed out.

Fuel oil in Massachusetts, New Jersey, North Carolina, Florida, and New York City, he said, must be sold from dispensers marked not only with the correct grade but the brand.

Steps have been taken to introduce into the State Legislature an enabling law which would tide the Commonwealth over the emergency, it was learned.

The pooling scheme was recommended to gasoline distributors yesterday by Acting Petroleum Co-ordinator Ralph K. Davies. Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes is on vacation.

The pool would wipe away brand names and distribute "gas" among stations in such a way as to assure supplies to commercial vehicles and others near the top of the priority list.

How stations are to be prohibited from selling "gas" to pleasure vehicles before those higher on the priority list have been supplied remains an unsolved problem.

But if the stations which regularly serve trucks and other commercial vehicles had 100 per cent supplies, and those which serve pleasure cars, 80 per cent or less, the priority program would be more nearly approximated, Mr. Davies feels.

The scheme, which would make the several competing oil companies one gigantic concern, would be allowed only if the Sherman Anti-Trust law were dodged or waived. Oil dealers meeting in Boston yesterday said Thurman Arnold, administrator of the law, had indicated this could be done.

Introducing an element of humor in a highly complicated situation, oil men were wondering off the record today whether the public could be convinced that some other brand of "gas"—or just "gas"—was just as good as the one they were used to buying.

Sharing of Car to Save Gas Is in Legal Maze

Continued from Page 1

says: "This policy does not apply: . . . while the automobile is used . . . for carrying of persons for a charge, unless such use is specifically declared and described in this policy and premium charged therefor."

Companies Are Willing, But —

The companies are willing to waive the $68 premium. The National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters, the American Mutual Alliance, and the Mutual Casualty Insurance Rating Bureau, whose members write practically all the automobile liability insurance in the United States, told Petroleum Co-ordinator Horold L. Ickes so Aug. 7.

Why can they not in Massachusetts? The answer lies in that familiar story of a Legislature which passes a progressive law and words it so inflexibly that it unwittingly serves a purpose never intended.

Alone among American drivers, Massachusetts auto owners are required to buy "public liability" insurance, which covers them in case they cause personal injury to others on the road.

Up until 1936, they were also required to buy guest insurance, which protected them against suit in case their negligence resulted in injury to non-paying passengers in their own car. This insurance is now optional.

If Massachusetts drivers wish to carry passengers every now and then, for pay, their cars fall into a third category, that of a "private livery," and large additional premiums are charged for this coverage.

Guest insurance, for example, which covers non-paying passengers, usually cost less than $5, and private livery insurance, (for paying passengers) more than $50.

The difference is that in order to collect damages from the company in the first case, the injured passenger must prove gross negligence on the part of the insured driver, and in the other case, he must merely prove simple negligence. Its liability being greater, the insurance company charges larger premiums.

Over each of these categories of risk, and over the premiums charged in each, the Insurance Commissioner is set up as an absolute dictator. It is his duty to lay down "adequate, just, reasonable, and non - discriminatory premium charges" for each category.

But on Aug. 7 when the Massachusetts insurance companies asked for permission to lump together guest coverage and private livery coverage—selling them both for the same price, and automatically extending the latter to everyone who had previously purchased the former—the Insurance Commissioner said they couldn't do it.

That would violate the law on classifications of risks, he indicated. Two separate kinds of insurance cannot be sold for the same premium.

Moreover, a premium of no dollars and no cents is apparently not an "adequate, just, reasonable, and non-discriminatory" premium in the meaning of the law.

So the Massachusetts commissioner, Mr. Harrington, appears to have decided. His office will not explain the decision, nor even admit the question has been under consideration. But the insurance companies say this is the case, and the American Automobile Association and the Automobile Legal Association confirm their statement.

Just why the commissioner, who has the power to "fix and establish fair and reasonable classifications of risk," could not get around it by revising the categories of passenger car coverage, is not clear.

In the meantime, the insurance companies believe their hands to be tied. To be sure, there is one thing they can do on their own. They need not crack down on you by voiding your entire policy if you carry passengers for hire without buying the insurance.

No Law Against It

This was their own idea. In order to get you to buy private livery coverage, they said that if you carried paying passengers without it, and got into an accident, you would be set adrift and made to pay out of your own pocket for all the damage you caused the other car. Now if they really wish to co-operate with the gas saving effort—and apparently they do—they need not punish you this way. No law requires it.

But if a paying guest is hurt in your car, and you have no private livery insurance, they can do nothing for you in Massachusetts. You are liable yourself if the passenger can prove simple negligence. The only alternative is to pay $68 for this insurance—which you could get in other States for $3.50.

And every time that two cars are driven when one would do, gas rationing looms larger on the horizon.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, August 20
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:30 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor; recorded.
6:45 p. m.—Music for a Summer Evening.
7:00 p. m.—International Morse Code (for Advanced Students and Beginners).
(15.13mc or 11.73mc)
8:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor; recorded.
8:30 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program for Latin-American listeners; News; Special Features and Music.
10.00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBOS (11.87mc-25.26m)

5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Tropical Moods, Melody Time.
6:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
7:00 p. m.—News in English; Closing Stocks; WBOS Sports Page; "Get Goin'."
8:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Entr'acte; Ray Heatherton's Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Emma Otero's Orchestra; U. S. Army Band.
10:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Viennese Ensemble; Vincent Lopez's Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News in English; Johnny Long's Orch.; Dolly Down's Orch.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—3:55 p. m.—News and Commentary. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
London—6:30 p. m.—"Calling the West Indies." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—7:00 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.
London—7:05 p. m.—War Commentary. GSC meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Philharmonic Concert. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41 meg., 19 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—8:30 p. m.—News in English; Hungarian Classical Music; HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
London—9:00 p. m.—"Headline News"; Lindley Fraser. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Tokyo—9:05 p. m.—News in English. JLU4, 17.79 meg., 16.8 m.; JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.
Berlin—9:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.
Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—Vernon Bartlett, M. P. "Britain Speaks." GSC meg., 31.3 m. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

Dress Firm Fined $1,500 in Pay Case

Pleading guilty to violation of the Wages and Hours Act, the Holyoke Dress Company of Holyoke, Mass., and two of its officials were fined $1,500 by Judge George C. Sweeney of the Federal District Court, in Boston, today.

Employing about 125 persons, the company and officials were charged with failing to pay a minimum wage of 30 cents an hour, failing to pay overtime, falsification of records, and shipping in interstate commerce goods produced under conditions violating the Wages and Hours Act.

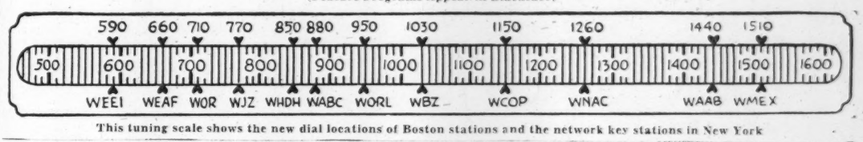
Judge Sweeney sentenced the corporation to pay $1,000, and William Lipshitz, the president, and Samuel Passo, foreman, $250 each. The company was given three months in which to make restitution of back wages to the employees which must be done in addition to paying the fine.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL, 11.79mc and 15.35mc Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:30 p. m.—WRUL, 16.04mc and 11.73mc, Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.
8:15 p. m.—WRUL, 15.13mc and 11.73mc, Monday through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	Swing Serenade	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Recorded talk by Wil-	Sports and music
3:15	Jan Peerce, tenor	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	liam Green	Sports and music
3:30	News; Sketchbook	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	First game of double-	Sports and music
3:45	"In Transition"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	header, Red Sox at St.	Sports and music
4:00	Around the Hub	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Louis	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	"Music in the Air"	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"	First game of double-	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Fire Convention	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	header, Red Sox at St.	Consolairs
4:45	Concert Orchestra	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Louis	"Comic Page Club
5:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	Ireene Wicker, Stories	"Home of the Brave"	First game, double-head-	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	From A to Z in Novelty	"Portia Faces Life"	er, Red Sox-St. Louis	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills"; sk.	Adventure Stories	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	"Wings Over Jordan	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Frank Ryan's Sports	Five Star News
6:00	"Sifting the News"	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:15	Voice of Broadway	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	NYA Speaker: Music
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	Frank Blair, news	Richard Saylinger
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; drama	News of the World	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Five Star News
7:30	Helen Menken in	Jimmy Lytell's Orch.	"Confidentially Yours"	Bill McCune's Orchestra	Wonderland Salutes
7:45	"Second Husband"	"This Man's Army"	"Concert Miniatures"	"Inside Sports"	Claude Thornhill's Or
8:00	"Court of Missing	National Emergency Rally	Ray Block's Orchestra;	Wythe Williams	WMEX Drama Shop:
8:15	Heirs"; drama	National Emergency Rally	vocalists; chorus	Jimmy Parrette's Orch.	Essays in Drama
8:30	"First Nighter";	"For America We Sing"	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Ned Jordan, Secret	Civilian Defense Pharm
8:45	sketch; E. Davis	"For America We Sing"	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Agent"	CCC Program
9:00	"We, the People";	"Bringing Up Father"	Frank Crumit and Julia	Leighton Noble's Orch.	Variety Hour
9:15	interviews; music	"Bringing Up Father"	Sanderson's Quiz	Colonial News Service	Variety Hour
9:30	Report to the Na-	"News Here and Abroad"	"Hap Hazard Show"	The People's Playhouse	Variety Hour
9:45	tion	Ted Steele's Orchestra	"Hap Hazard Show"	The People's Playhouse	Variety Hour
10:00	Glenn Miller's Or.	Talks by Paul V. McNutt	"A Date With Judy,"	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15	National Emergency	and Justice Frank Mur-	starring Ann Gillis;	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:30	Rally	phy	"College Humor"; variety;	"Mystery Hall," David	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	Story Drama, by Olmstead	soloists; orchestra	Cheskin's Orchestra	"I am an American"
11:00	Weather; Master	News; music	News Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Dance Digest"
11:15	Works of Music	Weather; "Music You	Local news; weather	Jack Starr Hunt	"Dance Digest"
11:30	Music; Dance Or-	Want"; recordings	Boyd Raeburn's Orch.	Ralph Barlow's Orch.	"Day's End"; music
11:45	chestra	"Music You Want"	Boyd Raeburn's Orch.	The Beverly Twins	"Day's End"; News

Wednesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Uncle Elmer	Musical Clock; News	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; Serenade	Musical Clock	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Good Morning"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	**The World Today**	Chet Gaylord	News Service	Eight Bells	Five Star News
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Morning Toast	Weather; Local news	Morning Watch	Post Exchange
8:30	"Rowdy Revue"	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup	Andrew Jacobson's	Post Exchange
8:45	"Rowdy Revue"	Toast	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythms	Lone Star Ranch Girls
9:00	Hits and Encores	News; "As You Like It"	Dramatized News	News Service	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15	Joan Adams	"Julia Blake"; drama	"RFD Melodies"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30	Joan Adams	"The Breakfast Club"	Concert Internationale	Choir Loft; organ	"Your Morning Picks
9:45	Betty Crocker	Shopping talk	Musical Roundup	Moment Musicale	Up"; orchestra
10:00	By Kathleen Norris	Arthur Godfrey	"Bess Johnson"	New England Cupboard	Fashion talk
10:15	"Myrt and Marge"	News; Music	"Ellen Randolph"	Musical Early Edition	Handy Andy
10:30	"Stepmother"; sk.	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Bachelor's Children"	Singing Strings	"Going Shopping With
10:45	WEEI Food Fair	"Prescott Presents"	"The Road of Life"	U. S. Army Highlights	You"
11:00	"Treat Time"	Mildred W. Carlson	"Mary Marlin"	B. S. Rereavici, news	Music by Bob Sour
11:15	"Man I Married"	"Church in Wildwood"	"Pepper Young's Family"	Don Artiste	Letter Quiet
11:30	"Big Sister"; sketch	"Ask Eleanor Nash"	"The Goldbergs"	Melody Strings	Songs Out of the Past
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Musicale	"David Harum"; sketch	News Reporter	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Talk; Music	Gene and Glenn	John B. Hughes, News	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Gwen Williams, songs	Musical Roundup	Dept. of Agriculture	"Rhythm Revue"
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Singin' Sam	Italian music program	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; talks;	Musical Roundup	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	music	News Service	"We Are Always Young	"Musical Mailbox" with
1:15	"Woman in White"	N. E. Agricultural News	"As the Twig Is Bent"	Government Girl"	Vivienne Cameron
1:30	Right to Happiness	"What's on the Air"	Marjorie Mills, house-	"Front Page Farrel"	Religious Program
1:45	"Road of Life"	News, weather	hold talk	"I'll Find My Way"	Religious Program
2:00	Dramatic sketch	Matinee with Lytell	"Light of the World"	First baseball game: Bos-	Ann. Demetrian, songs
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"; sk.	Matinee with Lytell	The Mystery Man, sk.	ton-Braves-St. Louis	Bernard Leviton's Orch.
2:30	"Fletcher Wiley	"Into the Light," drama	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	Cardinals	John Kiley, Console
2:45	"Kate Hopkins"	"Midstream"; sketch	"Grimm's Daughter"; sk.	First baseball game: Bos-	News Service
3:00	News for Women	Orphans of Divorce"; sk.	"Against the Storm"	ton Braves- St. Louis	Sports and music
3:15	Jan Peerce, Tenor	Honeymoon Hill; sketch	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Cardinals	Sports and music
3:30	News; Sketchbook	John's Other Wife; sk.	"The Guiding Light"	Baseball Interviews	Sports and music
3:45	Children Are People	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Second baseball game	Sports and music
4:00	Around the Hub	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Boston Braves- St. Louis	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Accent on Music	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; serial	Cardinals	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Edna Smith	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama	Second baseball game,	John Kiley, organ
4:45	Coin. Defend Amer.	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Boston Braves- St. Louis	Comic Page Club
5:00	"Mary Marlin"	Ireene Wicker Stories	"Home of the Brave"	Cardinals	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills"	Adventure Stories	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Wings Over Jordan	"Don Winslow"; News	"Jack Armstrong"	Frank Ryan, Sports	News Service
6:00	Edwin C. Hill, news	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:15	Bill Henry Calling	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30	News Review	Sports Digest; Music	Musical Rendezvous	News	Dinner Music
6:45	**The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Frank Blair, News	"About Today"; drama
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	Mr. Keen; sketch	News of the World	"Fu Manchu"	Five Star News
7:30	"Meet Mr. Meek";	Midweek Function	Bill McCune's Orchestra	"The Lone Ranger"; sk.	Wonderland Salutes
7:45	comedy drama	Midweek Function	Bill McCune's Orchestra	"The Lone Ranger" sk.	Waltz Time
8:00	Grand Central Sta-	"Quiz Kids" with Joe	"Adventures of the Thin	"Sizing Up the News"	Attuck's Chorus
8:15	tion	Kelly, m. c.	Man"; dramatic sketch	Song Spinners	Attuck's Chorus
8:30	"Dr. Christian";	"Manhattan at Mid-	Party; Louise Massey	Boake Carter	Defense Program
8:45	drama; Elm. Davis	night"; dramatic sketch	and the Westerners	Web Tilton, songs; organ	"Bringing Up Parents"
9:00	"Treasury Hour";	Frontline Headlines	"Quizzer Baseball," Budd	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classical
9:15	Millions for De-	"Meet the Band"	Hulick, m. c.	Colonial News Service	Album
9:30	fense; speakers;	News Here and Abroad	"Mr. District Attorney";	Adventures in Rhythm	Pages From the Classical
9:45	orchestra	Ted Steele's Orchestra	dramatic sketch	Adventures in Rhythm	Album
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	Allen Roth's Orchestra	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15	Public Affairs	Allen Roth's Orchestra	Musical Knowledge	"Danger Is My Business"	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:30	Juan Arvizu, songs	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Kay Kyser's College of	"Pageant of Melody";	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Musical Knowledge	orchestra and soloist	"I'm an American"
11:00	Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Dance Digest
11:15	"Master Works of	Weather; Pen Man	Local News; Weather	Arthur Mann, from Lndn	Dance Digest
11:30	Music"; Frankie	"Music You Want"	Boyd Raeburn's Orch.	Bill McCune's Orchestra	"Day's End"; music
11:45	Masters' Orchestra	"Music You Want"	Boyd Raeburn's Orch.	Bill McCune's Orchestra	"Day's End"; news

Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

DAR Teaches Fundamentals Of Citizenship

One of the many committees of the Daughters of the American Revolution, carrying on constructive patriotic work is that on the Manual for Citizenship. Work along this line is represented by outstanding activity in two chapters here, the Old Boston Chapter, which leads the State in its distribution of manuals, and the Boston Tea Party Chapter which is a close second. The State Chairman is Mrs. Merrill C. Welcker of Holyoke.

The manual, printed in 18 languages, is provided by D. A. R. chapters throughout the United States to foreign-born men and women in their communities. It opens with "The American's Creed" by William Tyler Page and greetings to the newcomer or the new citizen. Information about the American form of government and facts regarding the duties of a patriotic citizen are included.

There is a message from the President General of the National Society, D. A. R. each year, and the foreword gives information on how to find work; the services rendered free by employment offices; the State laws on workmen's compensation and information on welfare and social service organizations.

The manual encourages foreign-born persons to learn English and tells of public schools, evening schools and other places where instruction is available. It also acquaints them with libraries and how to use them; how to prepare for citizenship; explains that women citizens may vote; gives a brief history of the beginning of the United States; quotes laws on citizenship; the laws regarding the American flag and rules for its correct use and includes a copy of the Constitution, explaining what it does for citizens.

The Boston Tea Party Chapter, of which Mrs. Leland E. Roaf is Regent, and for which Mrs. Ross Currier is Chairman of the Committee on the Manual for Citizenship, supplies 800 copies a month to Arthur D. Grandison, deputy clerk of the United States District Court. These are printed in English for, by the time foreign-born residents come to him, they have learned to speak it. The Old Boston Chapter, Mrs. James D. Langdon, Regent, and Miss Lucy E. Ayer, of Winchester, Chairman, supplies 10,000 to the United States Naturalization Court; 500 to the Y. M. C. A., and 50 to the Y. W. C. A.

The manual is provided without charge, every chapter in the United States contributing to the National Society for its publication.

Scituate D. A. R. Names Delegates

Delegates and alternatives to the State D. A. R. conference to be held Oct. 1-2, at the Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge, Mass., have been elected by the Chief Justice Cushing Chapter, of Scituate, of which Mrs. John Sparrell is Regent.

The delegates will include Mrs. Sparrell, Mrs. Frank Nason, Mrs. Charles Waterman, Mrs. Charles Dexter, and Mrs. Joseph Severance. The alternatives will be Miss Catherine Phillips, Mrs. Robert Ure, Mrs. Herbert Robbins, Mrs. Henry Kelley, Mrs. Horace Fogg, Mrs. Harry Pinson, and Mrs. William Bates.

They were elected at the August meeting of the Chapter, held at the home of Mrs. Bertram Gardner in East Bridgewater last Wednesday. Mrs. Clark C. Steinbeck, who with her husband, has spent 20 years as a Presbyterian Missionary in Peking, talked on China.

The next Chapter meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. John H. Gutters, Wednesday, Sept. 10. R. L. Thompson will speak.

By a Staff Photographer

Books, the Subject of Conversation

An informal group at the Women's City Club, including (left to right) Miss Dorothy Dixon, a member of the faculty of the English Department of Pasadena High School; Mary Frances Doner, author of "Not by Bread Alone," and Jane Hardy, New York literary agent.

Hub Author, N. Y. Agent In Literary Duo

When there is a successful author in the foreground there is usually a discriminating literary agent in the background. The other day it was our rare good fortune to find the two, side by side on a divan at the Women's City Club. They were Mary Frances Doner (Mrs. Claude Payzant) of Boston, whose latest book is "Not By Bread Alone" and Jane Hardy, president of Robert Thomas Hardy, Inc., literary agency in New York.

It was Mrs. Hardy who first advised Miss Doner to abandon the "pulps" and submit her stories to the "slicks" because they were "too good" for the former. Miss Doner welcomed her entrance into the new field but still values the experience she had in writing romances for the pulp magazines. "I could see my mistakes and correct them," she says.

Mrs. Hardy says the tendency now is definitely toward romantic escape and away from the sordid in literature. The few exceptions among recent books prove the rule, she believes—"but a good story, well told, always stands a chance."

In addition to having handled Miss Doner's books and short stories, Mrs. Hardy has "discovered" such authors as Jonathan Latimer, Marjory Stoneman Douglas, Elizabeth Benneche Petersen, and Bennet Foster. As American representative for A. P. Watt and Son, of London, she was responsible for the publication in this country of the Mrs. Miniver stories by Jan Struther and sold "Goodbye Mr. Chips" for a motion picture.

She has been a guest of Miss Doner at the house in Rockport the Boston author has taken for the summer.

"Not By Bread Alone" is Miss Doner's fourteenth book and in it she feels she has just begun to approach what she wants to do in writing. "I have just begun to hit my stride in achieving romantic realism," she declares modestly.

She gathered the material for her latest book at the age of seven, when she spent her summers on the Great Lakes boat of which her father was captain. It was so completely a part of her own experience, she had not thought of using it before, she says. Her vivid memory of places and people gave her the foundation for her story.

Her father was responsible for her writing. As a child, she was fascinated by words and, during his long periods away from home on his boat, she wrote letters regularly, incorporating as many new and interesting ones as she had at her command. They were not always used in their exact meaning, she recalls, but she enjoyed them just the same. Her father, also a lover of words—but in their right places—used to correct her letters and send them back to her with kindly comments and enccuragement to recount things simply, just as she saw them.—"But he didn't succeed in getting me to do it until a year ago," she laughed, referring to her new book.

While she is working on a book, Miss Doner writes eight hours a day and sometimes eight hours a night besides. Her husband, who is a physician and also an artist, often paints while she is writing. Her interest, next to writing, is music, and she is an accomplished pianist.

Hub Woman Sees Agriculture In More Vital Defense Place

By Jessie Ash Arndt

New England Woman's Club Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Recognition of the interdependence of city and country, industry and agriculture is essential to the welfare of the Nation in its present defense program, in the opinion of Charlotte Barrell Ware, of Warelands, Norfolk, Mass., secretary of the American Committee on the International Institute of Agriculture.

Mrs. Ware, awarded a gold medal in 1929 by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts as "A Pioneer—who has blazed many an agricultural trail," has long worked for co-operation between city and country and for agricultural co-operation among nations. She is now viewing with concern the disposition of Selective Service boards in some sections to disregard the farmer's labor problem and deny exemption to men seriously needed in agriculture. "We shouldn't be cutting up lawns, but we should be making farm groups and little gardens do everything possible," Mrs. Ware declared.

Led in "Farmerette" Move

At the time of the World War, she helped organize the Women's Land Army, whose members were popularly known as "farmerettes." Out of this effort grew the New England Farm and Garden Association and the Woman's National Farm and Garden Association which is one of the American organizations represented on the Executive Committee of the Associated Country Women of the World.

For many years, under the presidency of Mrs. Henry Ford, she served as Executive Secretary of the National Farm and Garden Association and was editor of its magazine Home Acres. She is now Chairman of its International Co-operation Committee and co-ordiator of work for the United States liaison committee of the Associated Country Women. She is also greatly interested in the recent formation of an advisory committee by the latter organization to study problems that will come with postwar reconstruction. Only by thinking in world units instead of in national units can they be solved, she believes.

Mrs. Ware is probably one of the best informed women in the world on the subject of agricultural co-operation. In 1913 she represented the United States and the Comonwealth of Massachusetts in Rome as a member of the American Agricultural Commission whose report on European conditions helped to bring the Federal Farm Loan Banks. In 1922 and 1924, she was again sent to Rome and was the only woman delegate in an assembly of more than 100 at the International Institute of Agriculture.

Close to Europe's Farmers

While on these missions, she studied agriculture in the different European countries and gained wide personal acquaintance with agricultural groups. Ever since 1913, she has maintained correspondence and close friendship with the distinguished Italian writer and lecturer, Mme. Olivia Rosetti Agresti. She was decorated by the Belgian Government through its Ambassador to the United States for assistance in Belgium's clean milk campaign.

Here in New England she was sometimes accused of starting the high cost of living because it was she who first introduced certified milk at 20 cents a quart in glass bottles, winning her fight against the dip tank. She was also the first to put milk in one-third quart bottles to serve direct to the customer in restaurants. When she first proposed this she was warned by an objector, "You can't do that—ain't got a law in Boston that lets you." However, it was started at the Women's Industrial Union and no law interfered.

From childhood, Charlotte Barrell had loved a farm. Her girlhood was spent in Lewiston, where her father James Swann Barrell, was Superintendent of Schools. Her aunt was the wife of Senator Justin Morrill, author of the act authorizing land grants to colleges if the State would co-operate and train for agriculture, mechanical arts and also give military training. This was a measure of defense at the time of the Civil War, in 1862, and her knowledge of it was one of the factors which early aroused her to the importance of agriculture in the life of the Nation.

Milk and School Interests

After her marriage to Robert Ware, who was the ninth generation to inherit The Warelands at Norfolk, property of the original Robert Ware in 1661, and part of old Dedham, she received the coveted opportunity to live on a farm; and she improved it by establishing the Warelands School where students from the United States and abroad were trained to manage dairies of similar high standards. This was discontinued when she went abroad in 1913.

"Life has brought me exceptional opportunities and with them, exceptional responsibilities," said Mrs. Ware. "When you are devoted to a cause for the good of humanity, you are guided, and the test of your devotion is what you are willing to sacrifice for it."

Mrs. Ware still spends much of her time in the cause of agriculture and is arousing persons to an awareness of the interdependence of city and country. She and Mr. Ware reside at Warelands in the summer and, at their home 81 Pinckney Street, Lewisburg Square, Boston, in the winter; but when she speaks of the country women, Mrs. Ware always says "we," not "they"—which may disclose the secret of her insight into agricultural problems.

She is scheduled to participate in a round table on Rural Community Problems at the Williamstown Institute of Human Relations, Aug. 24 to 29.

'Alley' Banned As Label By Hub Cat Club

You may call it a short-haired cat, a household cat, or a domestic short-hair—never an alley cat—if you are discussing the garden variety of feline with members of the Boston Cat Club.

Although the long-hairs are the real "aristocats," no genuine cat fancier would disparage the value of an ordinary Maltese or tiger as a pet. Mrs. Mabel Lafayette of Arlington, who was for four years President of the society, specializes in Persians, but has appreciation for all kinds and colors. Most of those commonly designated as "alley cats" have never so much as set one of their four kitten feet in an alley, and many have better care than some children, she declared.

Mrs. Lafayette, through long experience in raising cats and cultivating their friendship, has learned that each has a personality of its own and individual characteristics. She now has ten handsome adult residents of her cattery, blue, black and red Persians and Siamese. There are also kittens in some of the cat families, but she does not keep an exact census of these.

De Luxe Apartments

The cats have an exclusive apartment hotel all to themselves, heated in the winter and with front yards to play in. Those that get along harmoniously together share the same quarters, while others live to themselves. Each apartment has its own window for light, and private sleeping quarters, which consist of little baskets. Playthings such as balls and catnip mice are always available for entertainment. There is also a large runway which is equivalent to a recreation park for city apartment dwellers, and here all members of the Persian cat community who are not inclined to sharp arguments with each other can romp and play.

Mrs. Lafayette also has a chow dog by the name of Bibber, proving that cat fanciers are by no means narrow in their fondness for felines. Bibber has a few favorites among the cats, and considers it a game to bark and invite them to chase her. The game ends at mealtime, however, and she retires to eat alone. There is a young Siamese cat who is disposed to be very friendly, but Bibber maintains a dignified reserve and views with suspicion any interest displayed in her pan of food when dinner is served, says Mrs. Lafayette.

Mrs. Saxby Mabie of Sharon, who is now President of the Boston Cat Club, no longer raises cats, but has one as a pet and is widely known as a judge for cat shows.

Other Officers

Other officers of the local club, which is one of the oldest in the country, are Mrs. Nina Cushman of Melrose, Mrs. Virginia Hillman of Cambridge, Mrs. C. M. Crossley of Concord, and Mrs. Alice Gaudette of Arlington Heights, Vice-Presidents; Miss Beatrice Pray of Boston, Secretary, and Miss Mary N. Cass of Medford, Treasurer.

The club's regular meetings open next month, and are held monthly either at the Y. W. C. A. in Boston or at the homes of members. Talks are given by authorities on cats and plans discussed for the annual cat show held at Horticultural Hall. This is an event which each years draws entries from many parts of the country. The proceeds always go to charity, and last year more than $600 went to the Arlington Chapter of the British War Relief Society. At the time of the first World War more than $700 was given to French War Relief, thanks to the cats and kittens on parade. The cause to which the proceeds of next season's show will be devoted will be designated early and plans will go forward from then on for its success.

There are about 50 members in the local club, but not more than 15 or 20 attend the monthly meetings. It is at the time of the annual cat show that they prove their interest in the organization, taking part in preparations and entering their pedigreed or "short-haired" pets. Although there are a few men among the cat fanciers, most club members are women.

By a Staff Photographer

Hamper Sport by Aristocrats

Mrs. Mabel A. Lafayette, of Arlington Heights, with four blue Persian kittens which are residents of her cattery and will be possible entries for the Cat Show to be staged next season by the Boston Cat Club. They are trying out the hamper which serves as a traveling case for "aristocats" on their trips to shows in distant cities. Each is plainly an individual with a character of his own but they can't be properly introduced because they have not been given their own names. So far each one answers with alacrity to "Kitty."

V Added to B. & M.

R. J. Keller

Trainmen Wear Victory Symbol

The V for Victory lapel buttons worn by Boston & Maine trainmen have caught the eye of Miss Eileen Walsh of Melrose. The one she's interested in is worn by Edward Goodspeed of the Portland Division. It is a union badge and bears the victory symbol together with the words, "Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen."

Champlain Valley (Vt.) Group Revives and Aids Seaway Plan

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Aug. 19—Picking up where it left off several years ago, the Champlain Valley Council, composed of Chambers of Commerce and similar civic organizations on both sides of Lake Champlain, is once more giving unanimous support to the proposed Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway.

Interest of Vermont and New York communities which skirt the shores of Champlain is not alone in the major project, but primarily in the secondary project, a cut-off from the Seaway to Lake Champlain via the Richelieu River. This would give those communities access to the ocean with all the advantages accruing from ocean-borne tonnage, and would make possible a direct freight route by water from the Middle West to New York City by way of the cut-off, Lake Champlain and the barge canal at Whitehall, N. Y., to the Hudson River.

A luncheon held on Saturday in Burlington was attended by officials, civic leaders, and representatives of the Champlain Valley Council from both States.

Among State officials attending the luncheon in Burlington on Saturday were Gov. William H. Willis and Lieut. Gov. Mortimer Proctor. Senators Warren R. Austin and George D. Aiken were among those who spoke in favor of the proposed Seaway, and Col. Conrad H. Lanza, Commanding Officer of the First District, told the Council group of the Seaway's many advantages.

Varied Benefits Told

Proponents foresee great advantages for Vermont industry and agriculture with construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway and the supplemental cut-off. Vermont is now the only New England State with no seacoast at all. Access to the ocean, they say, would boom business in western Vermont and eastern New York. Larger cities on the lake, such as Burlington and Plattsburg, would experience a revival of water traffic that would exceed the golden era on the lake of the middle of the last century.

The Seaway's greatest value to Vermont would be in sharply reduced freight rates which would bring the vast consuming area of the Middle West into close contact with the manufacturers of the East. Under lower freight rates raw materials can be shipped into Vermont from the Middle and Far West, manufactured into finished goods, and shipped back again at profitable figures. Seaway proponents point out that water transportation roughly is equated to rail by three miles to one mile. At even slightly reduced freight rates, they assert, traffic would pour from Chicago, Detroit, and Duluth to the East and return.

The Vermont granite industry, it is pointed out, would benefit greatly by the Seaway and "cut-off."

New trade territories, not now available to the granite industry, would be opened up. Between 1928 and 1935, the Barre Granite Association points out, its production was cut more than in half, principally because of high freight rates. The industry consumes more than 72,000 tons of coal a year, and savings on fuel alone would serve as an impetus to granite production.

Vermont has an unlimited supply of slate, but high freight rates have been among the factors contributing to a decline of the industry. Cost of placing slate in the market beyond the Mississippi River now is prohibitive.

The Vermont Apple Growers' Association is another organization actively interested in construction of the Seaway. Between 500,000 and 600,000 bushels of apples are raised in Vermont annually which must find an outside market. Improved distribution to present markets and opening of new ones would follow in the wake of the Seaway, apple growers declare.

Growth of new industries is forecast by members of the Champlain Valley Council. They show that the areas intersected by the proposed "cut-off" abound in clay materials, feldspar, garnet, graphite, gypsum, iron ore, molybenite, peat, sand and gravel, slate, stone, marble, sandstone, and talc. Development of these, in the past, they declare, have been prevented by high freight rates which precluded meeting competition on the open market. Old and long established lumber and coal industries on both shores of Lake Champlain are strong in their belief that the Seaway and its cut-off to the lake will help their industries immeasurably.

Public Ownership

Public ownership of electric utilities has been making rapid strides in this traditionally Republican State during the past few years, the latest move in that direction being the tentative agreement reached within the past week for purchase by the City of the gas and electric systems owned by the Green Mountain Power Corporation in Burlington. The price agreed upon by the Board of Electric Light Commissioners and the officials of the New England Power Association, parent company of the Green Mountain Corporation, is $1,250,000. The result of the negotiations is to be placed before the Burlington Board of Aldermen at an early meeting, and the Commissioners express confidence that the proposal will be accepted.

The City of Burlington now has a successful competing system within the City which annually for the past 20 years has returned a substantial profit to the taxpayers. More than $60,000 was turned from profits into the sinking fund, in the last fiscal year.

The agreement reached between the Electric Commission and the power company officials, in general, puts a $1,250,000 sale price on the G. M. P. properties in the City and stipulates the condition that for a period of years the City purchase its power over and above its present load from the corporation's generating system outside the City.

The Commission is confident that the negotiations, which have been attempted off and on for more than 12 years, will be found acceptable to the City Council and the citizens of Burlington.

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Writers Open Conference In Granite State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JEFFERSON, N. H.—The White Mountain Writers' Conference got under way here yesterday and will continue through Sept. 2 with students and authors from many parts of the country participating in the sessions, according to Wellington Roe, Director.

An innovation this year is the agreement whereby students at the Chase Farm Colony in Whitefield, N. H., will be able to attend Conference gatherings, and students at the Conference will be allowed to use the facilities of the Chase Colony.

Feature Conference sessions, open to the public, have been listed as follows:

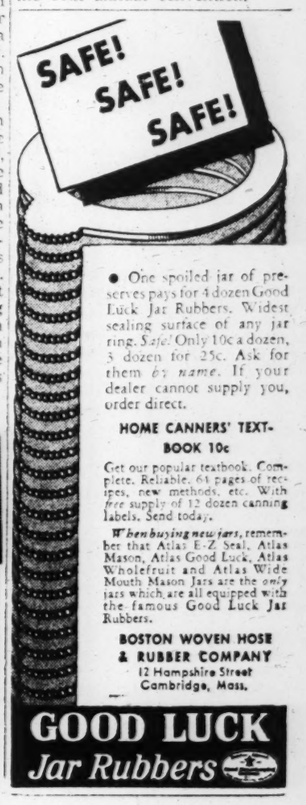
Edna Lou Walton at the Jefferson Town Hall, tomorrow; round-table discussion on "Literature and Progress"; Marc Blitzstein, author of "The Cradle Will Rock," speaking on "The Theatre Looks Ahead," at the Lancaster Community Center, Saturday, Aug. 23; forum, "The Writer as a Citizen," at the Jefferson Town Hall, Monday, Aug. 25.

Vida Dutton Scudder, Professor Emeritus at Wellesley College, "Piers Plowman," at the Jefferson Town Hall, Wednesday, Aug. 27; Rockwell Kent, artist and author, "A Painter Looks at Literature," at the Jefferson Town Hall, Thursday, Aug. 28; discussion, "A Human Being and the Arts," at the Lancaster Community Center, Friday, Aug. 29.

The conference is being sponsored by the Unity Club of Lancaster, N. H., which also is sponsoring the public lectures.

Vermont Labor Elects

MONTPELIER, Vt., Aug. 19 (AP) Andrew Mitchell, of Barre, was elected President of the Vermont Federation of Labor recently. Delegates adopted a resolution commending President Roosevelt's foreign policy at the final session of the 38th annual convention.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When buying new jars, remember that Atlas E-Z Seal, Atlas Mason, Atlas Good Luck, Atlas Wholefruit and Atlas Wide Mouth Mason Jars are the only jars which are all equipped with the famous Good Luck Jar Rubbers.
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How Propaganda Helped Negus

Leaflets dropped from air aided in rallying Ethiopian natives to Emperor's standard.

LONDON, Aug. 19 (AP)—The Empress of Ethiopia, who has been living at Bath, left England yesterday to return to Addis Ababa. She was accompanied by her daughter, Princess Tsahai.

Emperor Haile Selassie, her husband, was restored to his throne last May 5, soon after British occupation of the Ethiopian Capital in the campaign to drive out the Italians.

By Edmund Stevens

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who accompanied the British Forces on their drive which retook Ethiopia.

When hundreds of green, red and yellow squares came fluttering through the sunlight in the wake of zooming planes, Ethiopian villagers headed for the hills and forests.

Their past experiences with flying machines had all been on the unpleasant side, and for all they knew, these colored scraps of paper might be some new type of bomb. Such notions were encouraged, wherever possible, by the Italians, who warned the natives not to pick up the leaflet on pain of severest consequences.

But as time went on and none of the leaflets even started a bush fire curiosity got the better of fear. The villagers began to pick them up and pass them around until they reached the priest, the chieftain or someone else who could read.

Soon the news swept through the back country from the Red Sea to the Blue Nile, that the "conquering Lion of Judah" having acquired eagle's wings had flown across the sands and seas and in a fiery chariot was now advancing, splendid and invincible, to avenge his people and regain his ancestral throne.

The language, in the best Amharic manner, was purely metaphorical. The "Conquering Lion" was a gentle, tired little man in an oversize shun helmet. "Eagle's" wings was collective hyperbola for the British Airways flying boat that had brought the little man from Alexandria to Khartoum and for the RAF bomber that had flown him from there to Omeddla, a point in the eastern Sudan close to the Abyssinian border.

"Chariot" a Truck

The "fiery chariot" was a euphemism for the dilapidated delivery truck, acquired second-hand from a Greek merchant in Wad Medani on which the "Conquering Lion" and his party had jounced along a camel trail on the first lap of their journey into Abyssinia.

The first leaflets, heralding the Emperor's return, were followed by others, describing the progress of the campaign that was closing in on Mussolini's east African Empire from three sides and summoning the population to rise and cast off the usurper's yoke.

This second crop of leaflets, though still spiced with metaphor, gave much specific information and practical advice on how to organize guerrilla bands and told of the profits to be made from attacking Italian supply columns. Wherever possible the natives were urged to join up with the Emperor's army or establish contact with it.

At the same time, the leaflets let it be known that American Springfield Army rifles were being issued to each volunteer who joined the Patriot forces.

This was a strong inducement. Ethiopians are broadly divided into two classes—those who have rifles and those who haven't. For in the average Ethiopian community acquisition of a rifle is like getting a seat on the New York Stock Exchange in the world of Wall Street. One ceases to be a nobody and becomes a somebody.

There was an immediate mass response. Most of the rifles in Ethiopia were of museum vintages, veterans of the Franco-Prussian war being relatively modern, and the chance to get hands on a 1912 Springfield American Army rifle, such as were being distributed to the Emperor's followers, was something few Ethiopians could resist.

What sometimes happened to these Springfield rifles after they were issued is another story. Not all of them saw service against the Italians. All too frequently the Ethiopian, once he acquired the coveted treasure, made tracks for his native village, to claim his new social status.

But, on the whole, the rifles were prime factors in swelling the Emperor's forces.

Besides the leaflets for the native population, there were others addressed to the Italian troops and civilians. These leaflets were mostly dropped on garrisoned points, and unlike the ones in Amharic, were often accompanied by heavier missiles.

Bombs and Leaflets

On one occasion, just as we reached the Emperor's camp near Burye, a fast bomber came scooting out of the sky. It circled twice above the Emperor's camp at a high altitude and dropped three bombs which exploded in a nearby field.

After that the plane described another circle, and dropped several bundles that opened in midair letting out showers of leaflets. This caused general surprise since never before had the Italians used leaflets in this campaign. But when the leaflets reached the earth, surprise turned to consternation. They were in Italian and contained resumes of British successes on the various African fronts and other information tending to show that the Italian cause in East Africa was hopeless. In conclusion they urged the Fascist troops to surrender.

The inference was obvious: both the bombs and leaflets must have been dropped by a British plane. Brig. Dan Sandford, the Emperor's British advisor, dashed off a message to be sent to Khartoum over the field wireless set. It read:

"unidentified plane bombed burye today stop emperor unhurt stop plane also dropped leaflets bearing unmistakable signs captain steers authorship signed sandford."

The plane proved to be a new Blenheim flown by a new French pilot who got his bearings mixed and mistook Burye for his target, Debra Marcos, some 40 miles away. But in most cases the leaflets found their targets and proved far more destructive to Italian morale than the bombs.

All pamphlets regardless of whom they were destined for were products of the facile pen of Capt. George L. Steer, formerly of the Daily Telegraph, now in charge of propaganda for East Africa.

Having covered the Italo-Abyssinian war from Addis Ababa for the Telegraph and written a book on the subject, Captain Steer had gained considerable knowledge of the country and its people. His assistant who made the translations into Amharic and Tigri, the second most important language in Ethiopia, was the son of a former Imperial Foreign Affairs Minister and a European university graduate.

An Oxford first, with honors in Romance languages, Captain Steer needed no translators for his Italian leaflets which had a literary, definitely Dantesque, flavor even in the war news they gave.

But Captain Steer, as a propagandist, looked beyond his present leaflet writing, to the time when, duly installed in Addis Ababa, he would be running a sort of Ethiopian equivalent of the Ministry of Information in London.

With an eye to the future he had lined up several Amharic typesetters and had accumulated an enormous amount of Amharic type. In rooms adjoining his office at staff headquarters in Khartoum, he also had three enormous kettle drums of graduated sizes.

My question as to what on earth he wanted with those contraptions drew an expression of pained surprise.

"Why don't you know," he said, "in Ethiopia drums are used for sending messages. Relayed from hilltop to hilltop, by means of drums, a message can cross the whole country in less than an hour. As there are few telephone and telegraph lines, drums are principal means of transmitting information."

Enough said. I realized that no Minister of Information in Ethiopia would be complete without his drums. Later, when I went into the country's interior, I heard the drum system in operation.

George Steer was no idle dreamer. Two days after the South Africans entered Addis Ababa, he was flown there from Khartoum, typesetters, drums and all.

አዋጅ።

የኢትዮጵያ ሕዝብ ሹማምንትና አርበኞች።

ከአምስት ዓመት ውስጥ በጀግንነትና ተስፋ ባለመቁረጥ ዘመቻ ያሸነፋችሁ የጌታችሁ ጦሳታችን ጋራ እየተከራከራችሁ በመቆየታችሁ ፣ የሆኑ የቁስሎቹ ሕክምና ሁሉ እዚህ ቋችሁ ወዳጆችህ ሆኖ እሰቀራሉ። የመካናችሁ ቀን ይረሳል።

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ይኸው እንሆ መሪህን መሠሪህ።

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የኢትዮጵያ ሕዝብ ሹማምንትና አርበኞች።

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'The Lion of Judah Has Conquered'

That's how the motto reads around the rampant lion in this Amharic leaflet dropped by the thousands on Ethiopia from British warplanes. In flowery metaphor the leaflet announces the return of Haile Selassie to his native land and calls upon the Ethiopian population to rise up in arms against their Italian oppressors.

U. S. Envoy Confers at Tokyo On Privileges of Americans

TOKYO, Aug. 19 (AP)—United States Ambassador Joseph C. Grew said today that for a considerable period of time he had been "talking with the Japanese Government about restrictions on Americans leaving Japan and other problems related to United States citizens."

The Ambassador's statement came as Koh Ishii, spokesman of the Cabinet Information Bureau, denied that the Japanese Government intends to hold Americans as hostages.

Supplementing press conference statements, Mr. Ishii declined to elaborate on what problems were related to the departure of Americans and other aliens, but intimated that they were not trade, political or other international issues.

It was pointed out that new Home Office restrictions on foreigners' entry and residence, issued Aug. 15, applied to all aliens regardless of nationality and these were compared with similar legislation of other countries, including United States laws effective Sept. 1.

The Japanese spokesman said Japan could not remain indifferent to the shipment of munitions by the United States to Soviet Russia by way of Vladivostok.

Diplomatic Delicacy Needed

"We will keep peace in the Orient," Mr. Ishii said. He asserted that American diplomacy "should have delicacy" in handling the tense Far Eastern situation.

Editorials in the Japanese press expressed concern over United States aid to Russia. One newspaper, Chugai, asserted that "even if British-American supplies fail actually to reach the Soviet, the fact cannot be overlooked that it (aid to Russia) has at least the effect of reinforcing Soviet troops in the Far East."

Mr. Ishii's remarks on aid to Russia followed his comments on Secretary of State Cordell Hull's statement that the Japanese had not given a sattisfactory explanation concerning their failure to let about 100 United States citizens leave Japan aboard the liner President Coolidge.

'Inconveniences' Charged

The problem of permitting the Americans to leave the country hinged, Mr. Ishii said, upon "other inconveniences" in Japanese-American relations. At first, he said, the United States Embassy had asked to send home 22 officials aboard the President Coolidge, and the Japanese agreed. Later, however, the Embassy asked that a greater number of Americans be permitted to leave Japan on the same ship, he said.

"This was contrary to a past promise," Mr. Ishii said. "We could not accept. The Coolidge question is only one of principle in keeping promises."

At the same time a reliable source reported six United States Embassy officials had been permitted to go to Shanghai whence they might arrange transportation to the United States.

The reported mobilizattion of 1,000,000 Russian troops on the Siberian front and a Navy spokesman's declaration that the Russians have 100 submarines and 110 speedboats at Vladivostok caused the newspaper Kokumin to say bluntly:

Change in Encirclement

"As for reports that the United States and Great Britain will demand certain assurances from the Soviet regarding pressure on Japan as a condition for their aid to the Soviet against Germany in connection with the coming Moscow conference, Japan considers it injurious to the safety of her Empire and cannot remain unconcerned for her own defense.

"If the Americans and British adhere to the Japan encirclement front in the name of aid to the Soviet, Great Britain, the United States, and the Soviet will be charged with responsibility for whatever situation may arise in the future."

Then the paper added:

"Hitherto, Singapore has been the political, strategic base and the pivotal center of the Japan encirclement front. Now Vladivostok has become the northern Singapore completing the circle."

Doubts Japan War

VICTORIA, British Columbia, Aug. 19 (AP)—Maj.-Gen. Arthur E. Grasett, who for 2½ years has been in command of British forces in China, said in an interview yesterday that he believed Japan would not go to war with Great Britain or the United States. He arrived here with Mrs. Grasett from Hong Kong.

"The Japanese have never been up against anything good and we're extremely strong now in Malaya," declared the Canadian-born officer. "Any attempt to take Singapore would be a very heavy undertaking. . . .

"It is my considered opinion that unless she becomes really desperate, Japan will not be so rash as to fight Great Britain or the United States."

General Grasett has been recalled to London.

Wool for Silk

MELBOURNE, Aug. 19 (AP)—Wharf laborers at Brisbane yesterday refused to load a cargo of wool aboard the Japanese liner Kashima Maru when the vessel docked here. "No wool for Japan!" they shouted.

Union officials later instructed the men to load the wool, declaring that the responsibility lay with the Government.

The Customs Minister, E. J. Harrison, announced yesterday that licenses have been issued for a small quantity of wool to be exported to Japan in exchange for parachute silk.

Red Strategy in Ukraine

Continued from Page 1

man columns in the south and their swing towards the Black Sea has not surprised authorities here. For it was their view all along that the drives in the direction of Leningrad and Moscow had high political content, but that the Ukraine provided the easier military objective, not to mention the prospect of much booty, including coal, industrial resources, and, further away, oil.

Longer Fighting Season

The farther south the fighting is carried, the longer it can last before winter conditions begin to take a hand in the game. Campaigning in this region can go on until late October or early November before the rain is expected to transform the rich soil into a cloying mud on tank tracks. In the more northerly theaters, operations are likely to be checked a month earlier.

Also, it has been proved that progress toward Leningrad and Moscow has been possible only at a heavy cost in German soldiers and material.

It is only true to say that neither the Russian nor the German communiqués on this subject can be regarded as necessarily in complete accord with the facts. Nevertheless, since the happenings of the past two months seem to indicate that the Russian powers of organization are capable of taking the heaviest strains, military observers here do not see that a Russian defeat is implied, even if the Soviet loses possession of several important centers for the time being.

Nazi Difficulties Increase

The deeper the Nazis penetrate into Russia—and they now dominate a slab of Soviet territory, especially in the Ukraine, as big as Germany itself—the more optimistic becomes the tone of authoritative comment here.

The stubborn Russian tactics of the past eight weeks clearly indicates that the advancing Germans now have a very stiff task ahead of them, even though they have captured what is left of Nikolaiev and are installed there at the edge of the Black Sea looking toward the southern route toward the Caucasus that seems to promise them good winter campaigning as well as highway to Irak and Syria.

It is figured here that the invaders' difficulties are just starting, now that they have to maintain supplies for advanced troops over the lone lines of communication, with the Red Armies fighting tenaciously as they retreat. Moreover guerrilla bands are continually harassing the Nazi flanks and rear.

In any case the advance of winter sets a premium on speed, if the Germans are to obtain decisive results without campaigning under great difficulties.

Heavy Red Losses

One fact nobody doubts, however, is that the Russians have paid a high price for those valuable months during which they slowed up the Nazis with great courage and ability under good leadership. According to the Russians themselves the cost of this battle was 600,000 men, 5,000 tanks, 7,000 guns, and 4,000 planes, and news is now through from independent sources that supports the view that they have given at least as good as they received in the way of hard blows.

The biggest surprise to people unacquainted with the details of Soviet industrial and operational development in the last few years has been the strength of the Red Airforce.

Labor Tries 'Eight-Point' Plan

Continued from Page 1

be the raising of the standard of Negro workers so that they eventually can take their places on equal terms in the international labor market.

6. Back of the Soviet's magnificant defense was the fact that Russian peasants, even though many of them were in collective farms, felt themselves owners of the soil.

On this latter point, Mr. Bevin contrasted the present fierce resolve of the peasants with the morale of Czarist armies and added a significant remark that it was not the political system that had made them fight so well but rather their stake in their national heritage.

He called for social obligation as well as social security in the new order. He affirmed his belief in a citizen army and in the obligation of that army to defend its own homesteads. He did not hesitate to admit that labor's attitude toward the problem of defense would have to be re-examined.

Army Needed for Discipline

Never again, Mr. Bevin declared, must the Army organization be allowed to be destroyed as it was after 1918. It would be needed for maintaining international discipline. The old outlook, he said, had been "defense on the cheap."

While admitting the impossibility of foreseeing exactly the shape of things to come, he suggested that Europe, as it hitherto has been known, never could hold the predominant place that it previously held. His personal view, he said, was that countries dealing with primary production were going to have a greater say in the future of world affairs.

"I believe," he said, "that the British commonwealth, China, the United States, and Russia probably will play a role that no one to this date ever has conceived in the future organization of the world."

Turning more to the home front, Mr. Bevin explained the change in his view on the question of wage trade unions that any big move for wage increases in the present situation would upset the Nation's economic equilibrium.

Mr. Bevin admitted that he had opposed wage stabilization when he came into office just over a year ago. But now that the Government had decided on a policy of fixing prices, he said, the situation had changed. He announced that the Government was planning to extend the scope of its rationing system and price control to insure not only fair prices but also correct distribution. He pointed out the extent to which price stabilization already governed food, transport, and other utilities.

Labor Organ Issues Call

Meanwhile, the Daily Herald, the chief labor organ, issues a call to "progressive minds on both sides of the Atlantic" to take the initiative in defining in greater detail the ambitions which Prime Minister Winston Churchill and President Roosevelt have outlined.

It welcomes evidence, already available, of eager discussion here on the eight-point charter. But it calls for "superhuman" efforts in planning and imagination.

The more radical circles in Britain are not the only ones springing into action in response to the chal-

The Times, in a notable editorial Aug. 18 further examining the implications of the eight-point charter, defined the outstanding positive aims as "to create material conditions of life which give the people of every country a stake in the maintenance of peace, a sense that the existing order of society has some meaning for them and that they are called on to play a full and equal part in it."

Equal Access to World's Raw Materials

Continued from Page 1

President Roosevelt was facing this fact when he devised the plan of "leasing' goods to Britain. These goods will be repaid not in gold but in "kind," by similar goods.

In these terms, the raw material problem is easily understood. Basically, it is simply one more problem in international purchasing power. The "have" powers are entirely willing, in peacetime, to sell raw materials. In fact, they usually have large overproduced surpluses and are eager to sell.

The problem for the smaller, less-favored nations is how to pay. Their exportable goods are either not needed, or not wanted, by Britain and the United States. And goods are their only means of payment.

The Question of Colonies

"Give colonies to the 'have-nots,'" it is suggested.

This would solve little or nothing, economically, besides creating grave political problems. Three years before the World War, Germany imported approximately $10,000,000 in goods from all its colonies. Its total imports of raw materials in that year were $1,350,000,000. (Figures from the London Economist.) Obviously, restoration to Germany of all its former colonies would have been only a drop in the raw material bucket.

The question of redistributing colonies is therefore a political, rather than a significant economic issue, and is outside the competence of this article.

"Turn all colonies into international mandates," is another suggestion, "and insist on an economic 'open door' policy for everyone."

This offers possibilities. But in spite of conscientious administration and the technical open door in the League of Nations mandates, the supervising countries found scores of ways to tie up the mandates, raw material trade, to their own advantage. Loans were made with the stipulation that purchases must be made in the mother country. Businessmen and traders of the home country were given special advantages. The door was not, in fact, genuinely open.

Estimate on Materials

In short, the raw material problem is larger than the entire colonial issue, larger even than the sum of all colonies. Figures assembled by the Royal Institute of International Affairs show that if all colonial areas of the world were lumped together, they could not control more than one fifth of the production of any major raw materials, excepting only tin, rubber and phosphates. Of all the other basic materials, at least four fifths of the world output comes from noncolonial areas.

This last is the vast arena where national monopolies will have to be broken down, if the phase "equal access" is to have any valid meaning.

We are back where we started. The problem of distributing natural wealth is not to be solved by any convenient sleight-of-hand in colonies or mandates—though this, of course, would help. Nothing less than the constructing of a new system of world trade among all the nations will suffice.

This system may be planned as a free system.

Or it may be planned as a planned system.

But in either case, planning is essential. The day has passed when the international phase of capitalism can be left to regulate itself. The program of Secretary of State Cordell Hull for freeing world trade is probably the most brilliantly planned offensive against trade barriers which has yet been put into operation. It provides a proven, successful machinery for dismembering the complex jackstraw pile of exchange restrictions, quotas, tariffs, etc., with a minimum of damage to established industries and labor, and hence arousing a minimum of political opposition.

The Hull machinery may, then, be one of the most useful tools for building the new trade system.

Supplementary Programs

There are large numbers of supplementary programs, variously sponsored, from which a choice or a combination may be made.

It is proposed that the huge international cartels, which now operate to limit production and raise prices, be transferred to international control. They would then be made to operate in reverse—for the benefit of the world consumer, instead of against him.

Some go so far as to suggest that huge co-operatives be formed for the most important raw materials, literally socializing their distribution, if not their production, on an international scale. They would take over the whole output of privately owned mines, quarries, plantations, etc., and distribute it impartially among world markets. These giants co-operatives would operate without profit, would finance themselves, would operate their own railway cars, marine tankers and cargo vessels, docking facilities, etc., and reduce expenses to a minimum.

There are a host of proposals for revising or supplanting the broken-down international gold standard, which has been one of the most serious bottlenecks in world trade. The Bank for International Settlements has made exhaustive studies along this line, as have numerous private agencies. Some believe that actual barter transfers should be applied to the limited area of essential raw materials, so as to free them from the normal problems of cash payment. Others suggest an international currency to be used for limited types of the most necessary international transactions.

Better Labor Standards

There are plans for equalizing labor standards between forward and the so-called backward countries, for which the groundwork has been skillfully prepared by the International Labor Organization.

Others provide for pooled national and international funds to compensate industries and labor which are damaged by the lowering of trade barriers. They plan likewise for introducing new industries in the place of those which are outmoded, and which would be extinguished by the new world planning.

It is impossible to list fully the wealth of projects along these lines. It is obvious to the careful student, however, that foundations already exist for effective and intelligent international planning.

Many of the recommended projects have been tried out in local areas, and only need the vision and energy of open-minded statesmen to bring the results of their experience before the public at large. These are not quack remedies. They are the result of the best economic thinking which the experts of the world could produce. They need only to be mobilized.

Free Access to Materials

The history of attempts at solving the raw material problem is a story of brave ideas meeting an overwhelming resistance. One of the original drafts for the League of Nations Covenant—the Italian draft—contained provision for free access to vital raw materials for everyone. It was ignored. The subject was investigated by a committee during the peace conference. Recommendations came to naught. The first Assembly of the League debated the subject. A League inquiry was begun in 1921, and an expert, forward-looking report issued. Again, no action.

The subject arose at the International Economic Conference in 1927. A Convention for the Abolition of Import and Export Prohibitions and Restrictions was drafted—and neved ratified. The World Economic Conference of 1933 found an equally stubborn resistance to any progress along these lines.

These are only the highlights of a crusade which enlightened men have done their best during the last two decades to advance. And all in vain.

The resistance is easy to understand. In the first place, there was no real peace, no relief from the fear of another war, in this period. And as long as nations fear war, they will try to corner the strategic raw materials which make themselves strong, and whose lack makes their potential enemies weak.

There can be no generosity in the matter of raw materials as long as there is danger of war.

Heavy Sacrifices Needed

In the second place, reform along these lines touches the capitalist economy at its most vulnerable point, and the point of its greatest abuses. Natural wealth makes great fortunes and rich nations for those fortunate enough to possess it. Up until now, nations have committed all the abuses of imperialism in order to gain control of this wealth; and have been unwilling to make the great sacrifice of sharing it.

For it is true that great sacrifices are required. Indeed, any machinery for providing free access to raw materials is a drastic departure from the present economic system. Those who favor socialism will call it a socialist measure; those who favor capitalism will call it a "co-operative" measure. But under either title, the deliberate sharing of natural wealth by those who possess a monopoly control, is a radical measure.

It requires that most generous of acts; giving to your competitor the means of competing more effectively with you.

It means that the steel manufacturer of Pittsburgh or Sheffield, the cotton manufacturer of Birmingham, England, or Birmingham, Ala., will see the sovereign days of his control of world markets passing; for his government has announced that every nation shall now have the basic materials for industrialization. There remains to him only the advantage due to greater experience, developed markets and skilled labor. There is room for profit in these, but not for the profiteering, or for the exploitation which has stemmed from the control of natural wealth.

Based on Reasonable Profit

It is true that the experts promise a reward for all this sacrifice. Not even the most favored monopolist can continue to exist in a world of boom and crash, of badly made peace and recurrent war. Better to have reasonable profit in a stable world than alternate bonanza and blight—with the added threat that one day an angered people will rise up and confiscate the entire citadel of monopoly.

This larger reasoning is excellent economics. But it has proved to be very bad politics. The political handicap is just this: it seems at first that you do all the sacrificing and someone else does all the gaining.

In all probability, then, some means must be found whereby the community, which gains, shares in the detailed loss of those who make the immediate sacrifice. When industries are seriously damaged by the lowering of trade barriers, the Government will probably have to help the industrialists and the labor over the period of readjustment.

It is onto this complex scene that the commitment of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill has burst. Once more there is a statement of intention:

"They will endeavor, with due respect for their existing obligations, to further the enjoyment by all states, great or small, victor or vanquished, of access, on equal terms, to the trade and to the raw materials of the world which are needed for their economic prosperity."

Much to Be Done

It is plain that much determination, much of the actual grinding of the mills of progress, is necessary to put this resolve into action. The strong economic interests which have overwhelmed one project of this character after another stand ready to make their legalistic most out of the qualifying phrase: "with due respect for their existing obligations" in the Roosevelt-Churchill text. They will do their utmost to see that the phrase which speaks of "furthering" the idea of free access to raw materials shall be interpreted as a matter of degree, and as small degree as possible.

The National Peace Conference, in co-operation with the Foreign Policy Association, has addressed this plea to the American people:

"Are you willing to make as the price for peace a fraction of the sacrifices you would make for war? Countless citizens have sacrificed their sons for their country in time of war. Are nations willing to make an adjustment of economic policy so that war will not occur? . . . Indeed these material sacrifices would be more than compensated for by the material prosperity to follow the removal of . . . competitive economic armaments."

Fourth Point Put In Basic Formula

The Roosevelt - Churchill proposal for equal access to the raw material wealth of the world is expanded into the following basic formula by Sir Arthur Salter, economist and expert on international trade:

"It would be desirable that there should be a general international convention, guaranteed by all the great colonial powers, guaranteeing that at all times, raw materials should be supplied on equal terms to all purchasers; and that even in wartime there should be no interferences with that supply except by collective action, for the enforcement of collective covenants." The quotation is from Sir Arthur's work: "Peace and the Colonial Problem."

Whence Came Yon Hat? Hopkins Explains All

By the Associated Press

London, Aug. 19

The mystery of what happened to the unshapely fedora Harry Hopkins wore to London was as deep as ever today, but some light was shed on how he happened to get a sartorially superior replacement initialed W. S. C.

The old hat vanished somewhere during the mad whirl of Mr. Hopkins' lease-lend business in the British capital.

Seeing Mr. Hopkins bareheaded in the cold winds, Prime Minister Winston S. Churchill said: "Here, you can't go around like that."

A new gray hat was offered. Mr. Hopkins received it with thanks, slapped it on his head.

This was the headgear under which he returned to Washington Sunday.

Japan Puts Curb On Three Classes Of American Films

TOKYO, Aug. 19 (AP)—The Japanese Government announced today that three types of American movies—gang thrillers, ultra-torrid romances and those depicting "wasteful extravagances"—would be strictly barred from showings after Sept. 1.

The eight United States distributors in Japan will be allowed to release an average of only five pictures monthly. They have been unable to remit to their American offices some 3,000,000 yen (about $700,000) of accumulated profits because of exchange controls.

Distributors announced cancellation of plans for showing "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," which is now at the Yokohama customs, awaiting import release.

The Japanese Government is preparing to take over control of domestic film companies, and officials propose to supervise production with the accent on cultural and instructive themes in keeping with wartime conditions.

Must Have 'Em Musical

Tooting of "unharmonious" automobile horns is forbidden by law in New Mexico.

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Canada Seeks to Weld Economy to War Effort

By Morris McDougall
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Aug. 19—The powers of two important economic boards at the Federal Capital are being increased and their work more effectively dovetailed. The aim of this is to aid in the imperative task of getting the civilian economic life of the country into closer step with the urgent and growing demands of the war effort.

The two boards are the Wartime Prices and Trade Board and the Wartime Industries Control Board. The former has been transferred from the Labor to the Finance Department, while the other, which is in the Department of Munitions and supply, is being reorganized and placed under the chairmanship of R. C. Berkinshaw, formerly Chief Priorities Officer of the same Department and before that at the opening of the war, General Manager of the Goodyear Tire Company of Canada.

For a time there was some talk of the probable establishment of a new Ministry of Economic Warfare, but this seems to have been discarded if it was ever seriously considered by the administration.

The new portfolio would have had an impressive name, but in that might lie a weakness. As Prime Minister Churchill said in regard to the suggestion that a super-minister should be appointed to co-ordinate all the industrial phases of the war, "the difficulty is in finding such a man. If one can be found I'll be glad to serve under him." There has been for some time a Minister of Economic Warfare in Britain but his duties are not parallel to those which the one in Canada would be expected to assume.

In reality the most important war work outside that carried on by the three defense departments and that of national war services will hereafter be in the hands of a triumvirate composed of the Ministers of Munitions and Supply, Finance and Labor. That has been largely true since the beginning of the war, but with the economic stresses of war production becoming more acute, with the increasing necessity of civilians curtailing consumption of materials needed in war industry, and with labor problems getting more baffling and more complex, the work of these three departments is becoming more interwoven and interdependent.

In a speech at Quebec, Minister of Finance James L. Ilsley gave some indication of the economic questions becoming more acute as the war progresses. He mentioned that "direct control of the production of consumers' durable goods will probably be necessary to divert labor, materials and foreign exchange to war purposes.' Voluntary reduction will supplement this direct control. Canada still clings tenaciously to its belief in the efficacy of the "voluntary" motive in all branches of the war effort.

The Minister warned against widespread "mortgaging of the future" through installment buying. More conservative credit terms of sale should be imposed. The war, he said, was costing Canada between three and four million dollars a day, and over 500 million dollars had been invested in new war plants. Technical war problems in war industry were giving way to economic problems, involving labor supply, housing and the supply of raw materials. We will have to draw further on our supplies of labor, the Minister stated. More women and older and younger men will have to be enrolled in the ranks of war industry.

In his budget speeches and in war savings and loan campaigns the Finance Minister has persistently urged on the public the necessity of curbing luxury spending and cutting down the civilian use of essentials so that war needs may be adequately supplied.

Through the instrumentality of the Wartime Prices Board now under his control, he will have more chance of bringing his plans to fruition. The Prices Board under the chairmanship of Hector McKinnon, was established primarily to prevent price inflation and to look after the interests of the consumer at large. Its duties have expanded until they include sugar, wool, leather, coal, foods, and rentals control. Its functions have never been entirely confined to safeguarding the rights of the civilian.

In the case of wool, leather and coal for example, the Board has kept before it the needs of war industry, and as its duties are likely now to be expanded into a more or less general control, as the need arises, of all consumer goods, its activities will be governed to an increasing extent by the urgent demands of war production. This will bring the Prices Board into closer co-operation with the Wartime Industries Control Board.

This Board has grown up as an integral part of the Department of Munitions and Supply, under C. D. Howe. It now consists of eight controllers, who have jurisdiction over supplies of power, timber, oil, steel, non-ferrous metals, machine tools, ship construction and repairs and motor vehicles.

It is Oil Controller Cottrelle of this Board who has been making regulations about the cviilian use of gasoline. The Board may exercise a great deal of authority under the wide powers that have been given to the Minister of Munitions and Supply by act of Parliament. The scope of the Board's activities may be extended to include other important commodities and essential services. Its efficacy will obviously be enhanced by collaboration with the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. Their duties will be complimentary. With them will be working the commission which is looking after the conservation of waste products.

In relation to foods the Prices Board comes and will continue to come into contact not only with the Munitions Department but with the Department of Agriculture. Here its duties where they deal with products of Canadian farms are confined to questions of costs of living. A prime consideration has been the need of an increase, not decrease, in the prices of farm products. The Board's function is to act as a sort of balance wheel, keeping farm products prices as far as possible in line with those of other commodities which enter into the cost of living of the average citizen.

Churchill Pledges Iceland a 'Free Future'

Declares American and British troops come to keep war away from its shores.

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, Aug. 19 (AP) — Prime Minister Winston Churchill said during his visit last Saturday that British and American forces came here "to keep war away from Iceland."

"We came to you as a highly civilized Nation which has played a great part in democratic civilization,' he told a great crowd in a brief address from a balcony of Farliament House.

"We will seek to trouble your life as little as possible and guarantee, together with the United States, that after the war your culture of the past will be linked with a free future."

His listeners greeted this statement with a burst of cheering.

Ensign Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., accompanied Mr. Churchill. here.

The Prime Minister, who came aboard a Canadian destroyer, inspected a long line of troops of all units, including United States Marines with whom he talked.

He arrived in the morning and left in late afternoon.

The Prime Minister conferred at general headquarters.

An agreement under which the United States forces will undertake a vast improvement and extension of Iceland's harbor facilities was announced here earlier.

The United States will provide the material and will employ Iceland labor, and will have absolute priority on the use of facilities, it was stated. Warehouse facilities also are being extended.

For Independence

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Appointment of a United States Minister to Iceland, closely following the agreement by which that country is entrusting its protection to America, climaxes a dramatic struggle which has placed Iceland in the forefront of nations that know the deep meaning of independence.

Wihin a period of weeks Iceland has cut away all but one remaining tie with Denmark. It has added to its stature as a Republic, substituting a tenuous regency for the former limited monarchy. And it has turned from the old world to the new for support and recognition of its autonomy.

The appointment by the President and confirmation by the Senate of Lincoln MacVeagh as the first United States Minister to Iceland now establishes recognition of Icelandic sovereignty by a major world power.

Emerging as Free State

When Mr. MacVeagh arrives in Reykjavik he will find himself in a country which had won and lost its freedom before the New World was discovered and which is successfully emerging at last as a free state after 500 years' rule under the King of Denmark.

The democracy which Mr. MacVeagh will find in Iceland with its Parliament — the Althing — its Prime Minister, and Regent—the elected Government of the people —scarcely resembles the Iceland of a thousand years ago.

In those ancient days when the Icelandic clans assembled from the year 930 onward on the plain at Thingvellir for the annual meetings of the Althing, this central government was not democratic. It was, according to Knut Gjerset the historian, "a sort of aristocratic Republic with a national assembly as the highest authority."

Theoretical Authority

This authority was more theoretical than actual. As one of the world's earliest experiments in national government, the Althing resembled, the 20th century experiment in international government, the League of Nations. Like the League, the Althing lacked the police power to enforce its laws and resolutions.

Consequently the freedom which those early peoples established in Iceland was both misunderstood and misused. The chieftains brushed aside the Althing as an agency of justice and resorted to feuds and acts of personal revenge to settle differences.

But that was long ago. The Iceland of today has much in common with America. It, too, has had its struggle for independence. It, too, long upheld the ideal of freedom and democracy, even though it is only now attaining the goal.

It is significant that Iceland, despite the early failure of self-government, never entirely abandoned the Althing. Even in centuries of Danish rule when Iceland had little to say about its own affairs, the Althing remained a symbol of Icelandic hopes.

Althing's History

Indeed, in a thousand years of Icelandic history the Althing has met regularly except for one interruption of half a century. This was caused by a period of unusual economic hardship and suffering in the years 1795 to 1845.

The restablishing of the Althing by the Danish crown in 1843, and its re-assembly two years later, marked the beginning of modern Iceland as Mr. MacVeagh will find it today.

At that juncture in Icelandic history a strong leader arose to guide the country toward self-rule. He was Jon Sigurdsson, a statesman, scholar, and diplomat whose name Mr. MacVeagh will probably hear countless times from the lips of Icelanders as they recall his days of leadership.

Struggle for Independence

Under Sigurdsson the Icelandic struggle for independence began in 1845. It continued, almost without interruption, until the present year in which Iceland, now acting as "an absolutely free and sovereign state," entrusts its protection to the United States and prepares to receive the American Minister.

The first milestone in the struggle was the constitution of 1874 by which Iceland was granted self-government in domestic affairs. This failed to satisfy the Icelanders inasmuch as the King of Denmark retained his veto power thus controlling the Althing.

Not until a liberal Danish Government was in power in 1903 were the Icelandic leaders able to win further important concessions. Iceland was granted home rule. For the first time a Danish Minister who could speak and write Icelandic was to reside in Reykjavik and take part in the deliberations of the Althing.

Icelandic View

The Danes hoped that the differences between the two countries were now at an end. But the Danes continued to regard Iceland as an integral part of the Danish realm, while the Icelanders never accepted this category. They considered themselves a separate and independent Nation. This was a conflict that could not be resolved.

Points of difference continued to arise between the two countries, particularly on matters of commerce and finance. Not until the end of the First World War did the two Nations reach a final understanding. This was accomplished in the Danish-Icelandic Act of Union of 1918 which established Denmark and Iceland as free and sovereign States with the Danish monarch as a common king. From that date until the occupation of Denmark by Germany in 1940, relations between the Danes and Icelanders were a source of much harmony. Germany's action precipitated direct, independent action by the Althing for Iceland's safety. On April 10, the day of Nazi occupation of Denmark, the Althing voted to assume the few remaining powers which had been held by the Danish King.

Today, as Mr. MacVeagh prepares to leave for Reykjavik as the American minister, Iceland has taken all but the final step for complete and final dissolution of ties with Denmark. On May 17 the Althing passed resolutions setting up a regency to assume powers previously held by the King and declaring its intention to establish a Republic by dissolving the Act of Union with Denmark when the present war ends.

As the United States Minister in Reykjavik, Mr. MacVeagh will co-operate with a Republican form of Government composed of a regent, a Prime Minister and the Althing, legislative body of two houses with equal constitutional power.

The regent exercises the authority formally entrusted to the King of Denmark while the prime minister holds powers similar to the prime minister of Great Britain, according to the explanation of the Consulate General of Iceland in New York.

It was the prime minister of Iceland, it will be recalled, who exchanged notes in the name of his Government with President Roosevelt, entrusting the military protection of Iceland to the United States for the duration of the war.

Subsequently the regent of Iceland ratified this military agreement in a special message to President Roosevelt.

Althing Chooses Government

Since the majority of the Althing selects the Government—the Prime Minister and the Regent—the Government is responsible to the Althing, which, in turn, is responsible to the people.

The Althing is composed of 42 members, 36 of whom are elected by districts for a term of four years and six elected at large by proportional representation for a term of eight years. Iceland has equal suffrage for men and women over 21.

The Althing is divided into two houses. The Efrideild, or upper house, is composed of the six members elected at large, plus eight other members chosen from and by the 36 elected by districts. This gives the Efrideild a membership of 14. The lower house, or Nedrideild, has a membership of 28.

Final Steps

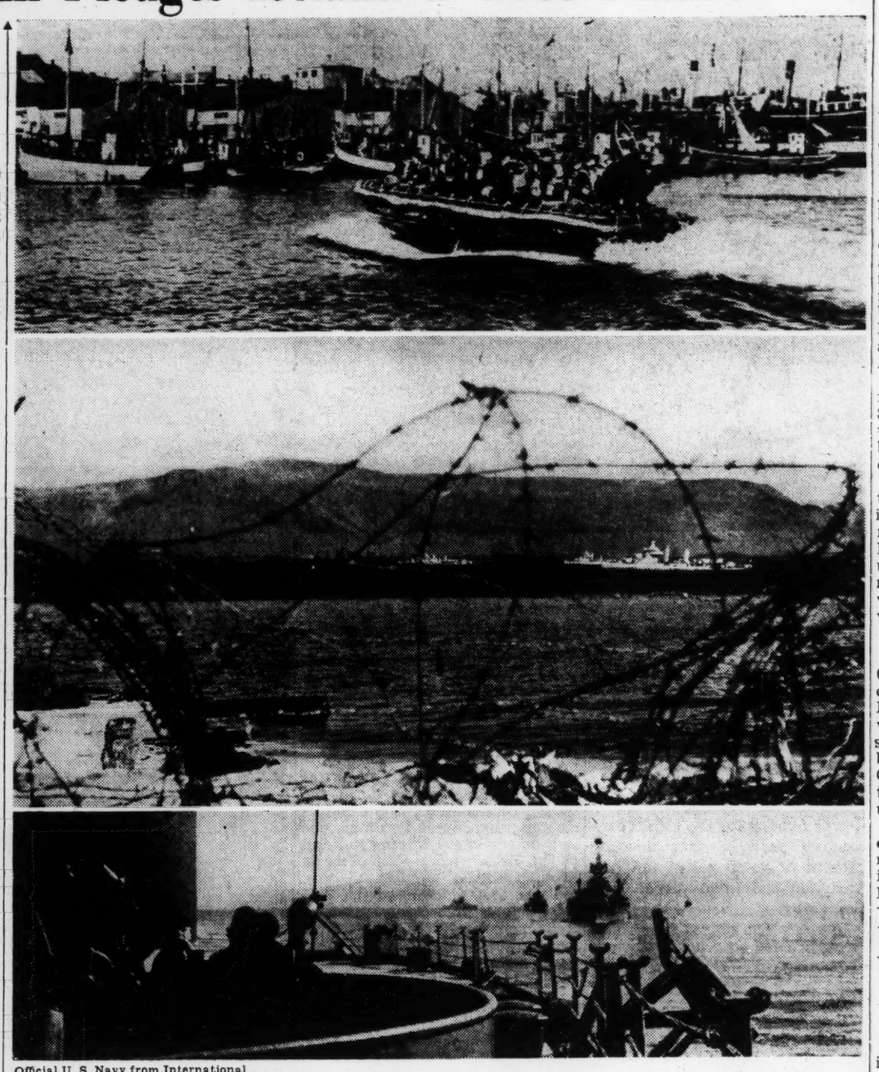
The final steps of separation of Iceland from Denmark came in the form of three resolutions passed by the Althing May 17, as follows:

1. "The Althing resolves to declare that it considers Iceland to have obtained right to full cancelment of the Union with Denmark, as Iceland already has had to take over the conduct of all her affairs, and because Denmark has not been able to take care of those affairs, which she undertook to conduct on Iceland's behalf according to the Iceland-Danish Union-Act of 1918, and

"That Iceland does not intend to renew the Union-Act with Denmark, although, because of the prevailing situation, it is not for the time being believed to be appropriate to complete formally the cancelment of the Union and the ultimate constitutional status of the country, but this is not to be postponed further than to the end of the war."

2. "The Althing resolves to elect a Regent for a one year term, to execute the power with which the Icelandic Cabinet was entrusted according to the Althing's Resolution of April 10, 1940, concerning the execution of the supreme power in the affairs of the country."

3. "The Althing resolves to declare as its will that a Republic be founded in Iceland as soon as the Union with Denmark is formally dissolved."



Official U. S. Navy from International

Pictures of U. S. Occupation of Iceland

Upper: A landing boat loaded with Marines and equipment heading for the landing inside the breakwater of Reykjavik. Center: Gray watchdogs of the United States Fleet on guard at Iceland as viewed through the barbed wire entanglements. Lower: American warships steam out of Reykjavik Harbor. These pictures were among the first official photographs released by the Navy on occupation of Iceland.

Nazis Find Water Blockade Curbs Use of Soviet Goods

By Edward E. Bomar
Special News Service

The German capture of Nikolaev and encirclement of Odessa, Russia, mean that the Nazis are a bit closer to controlling the Black Sea. If they can dominate that body of water, they will be nearer their objective of setting up a blockade-proof "New Order" in Europe.

While the German press hails the occupation of the iron ore region as a shattering blow to Russia, official Berlin presumably is under no illusions that access to the Ukraine's riches can profit the Reich economically until some time after the Black Sea is opened to Axis tankers and other cargo ships.

Of immediate importance, therefore, is the degree to which the Soviet naval forces have been weakened by loss of the Nikolaev base. That has not yet been disclosed.

Transportation is a bottleneck in the effort to create a Nazi-dominated, self-sufficient Europe. Water routes, which include the 700-mile-long Black Sea along with the Danube, canals, the Baltic, and ultimately the Mediterranean, are as vital to that effort as the overtaxed, war-damaged railways.

Shipped by Water

The bulk of approximately 7,000,000 barrels of oil Russia is credited with having supplied the Reich last year moved at least part way by water. Some economists suspect that every drop was shipped by tanker across the Black Sea to Constanza, Rumania's chief port, or to nearby points, and thence sent up the Danube.

Russia's railways, inadequate even in peace to meet Soviet domestic needs, were relied on during the period of the strange Hitler-Stalin friendship for only relatively small shipments of less bulky products. On both sides of the fighting front, these railways must be in a sad state now.

Thus the Black Sea, extending from the Danube's mouth to the Caucasus oil fields, paralleling the Soviet granary, is even more essential to Germany's economic war than to the military effort to crush Red Army resistance.

Belief that control of the Mediterranean likewise is essential to any lasting Axis triumph figured in the prediction made to Congress by Gen. George C. Marshall that the next Nazi campaign would be an attempt to break Britain's dominance of this great maritime highway.

Solution to Problem

Should Germany some day be able to ship Russian and Rumanian wheat and oil from the Black Sea through the Mediterranean to French and Italian ports, much of the problem of feeding and supplying Europe would be solved.

The Mediterranean route already is being used to a limited extent at the risk of attack by British warships and bombers. Italian tankers have made repeated stealthy trips through the Dardanelles to Rumania. To hamper the traffic, the British last week bombed the Corinth Canal, a short cut through Greece.

Whatever the future success for the "New Order," for the time being Germany must do without all the supplies once drawn from Russia. Last year, according to some estimates, these supplies included enough grain to feed all greater Germany for three months, oil, cotton, chromium, and manganese, and 500,000 tons of other supplies.

Farmer to Play Vital Part In Winning War, Expert Says

GENEVA PARK, Lake Couchiching, Ont., Aug. 19 (AP)—History is likely to repeat itself and "there is little doubt that in the last analysis agriculture will play an extremely important part in determining the outcome of the present struggle," Prof. D. B. Johnstone-Wallace of Cornell University declared last night.

There is evidence that Germany already is beginning to feel the pinch of some articles due to the British blockade, Professor Johnstone-Wallace said in an address to the Canadian Institute of Public Affairs.

"Shortage of fats, lubricating oils, gasoline, rubber, textiles and metals are being aggravated by carefully planned attacks and account for much of the strategy which is so difficult for the onlooker to understand."

Russia's entry into the war, unless it is defeated speedily, will result, he said, in further curtailment of German supplies of food, oil and phosphorous "so essential for crop production in Germany and occupied countries."

With 1.3 acres of land available per head of population and "because of the intensity of her agriculture," the United Kingdom cannot hope to support her own population on home-grown food supplies.

Prof. Johnstone-Wallace, formerly principal of the East Anglian Institute of Agriculture in England, stressed the importance of maintenance of morale of civilian population because "today, as never before, the civilian population is called upon to face dangers and hardships which hitherto have been largely confined to actual combatants."

Military experts recognized that ultimately victory likely will belong to the nations whose morale can best stand the strain of modern warfare.

Egypt Prepares for Raids

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt — One beneficial outcome of the recent heavy air raids on this city has been the recognition that better organization of the civil population is essential.

Uncontrolled evacuation of perhaps 12 per cent of the population within the space of a few days entailed, not only much hardship, loss and confusion, but left the industrial centers so inadequately manned that life of the city was considerably disorganized.

Following the visit of Prime Minister Hussein Sirry Pasha and the Minister of Public Works to the city immediately after the worst air raid, steps were taken to restore normal life of the city, including making arrangements for bringing labor back into Alexandria, even if only during the daytime, the night being spent in the suburbs. A great number of new shelters are being constructed and clearance of damaged areas is being carried out rapidly.

Obviously, any future evacuation will have to be so controlled that overcrowding of trains or roads will be reduced to the minimum and the normal activity of the city affected as little as possible.

The grant of £E1,000,000 by the British Government to Egypt to provide for air raid precaution measures has been welcomed. The population as a whole still considers that the present war is not directly their affair but has been forced upon them by the great nations. It therefore appears reasonable to them that some such gesture as the present gift should have been made.

Relief is also expected in order to meet the rise in the price of cereals and to deal with the problem of marketing the coming cotton crop.

Owing to abnormally early rains in the Upper Nile Basin the water supply has been so augmented that the rice area, which threatened to be far below the average, will probably be not far from the record this year. With the wheat crop below the average, this additional food crop appears to obviate the danger of the country not being able to feed itself adequately.

Compulsory Job Insurance Urged by I. L. O.

MONTREAL, Aug. 19 —Widespread adoption of compulsory unemployment insurance to soften the effects of any post war social chaos was the main measure recommended by the International Labor Office, in a 12,000-word memorandum issued here last night.

Unemployment insurance is a first line of defense, but not a final solution, the report acknowledged, but continued:

"Contributory insurance is financially autonomous and thus distinct from other social services. . . . The contributory method of social insurance has stood the test of time and experience. Proof of this is the fact that no country which has once adopted a system of compulsory social insurance has ever abandoned it."

The memorandum was prepared by Oswald Stein, chief of the Social Iusurance Section of the I. L. O., which has its headquarters here since moving from Geneva last year. It is preliminary to a report which E. J. Phelan, Acting irector of the I. L. O., will submit to a conference of the body in New York in October.

The report listed these postwar measures which countries might adopt:

Economic protection for men gradually demobilized; gradual reallocation of labor in wartime industries with apprenticeship for peacetime industries; a public works program to take up the inevitable resulting unemployment; guarantee of a definite purchasing power for elderly or invalid workers, preferably through a system of compulsory inusurance; new housing programs; anc promotion of the health and future productivity of the younger age groups through facilities granted to large families.

Six Points Listed

The memorandum says that while the order and scale of postwar measures will have to be adjusted to actual needs and possibilities, they may conceivably comprise the following:

"1. Gradual demobilization of the armed forces and economic protection for the demobilized men; and their vocational rehabilitation. . . .

"2. Gradual reallocation of the labor in industries which had been equipped for national defense; apprenticeship for peacetime industries; geographical redistribution (of labor); protection for a limited period through an unemployment insurance scheme . . . ensuring the mobility of labor and facilitating the search for fresh employment.

"3. Public works programs, which will undoubtedly be very necessary after the length of time that public improvements have been postponed as not essential for defense; a system of unemployment insurance for cases in which the right to insurance benefit has been exhausted, in order that purchasing power and physical capacity may be maintained. . . .

"4. The guarantee of a definite purchasing power, preferably through a system of compulsory insurance, for elderly or invalid workers whom the increasing severity of competition will rapidly eliminate from the employment market. . . .

"5. Substantial improvements in conditions in life, and especially of housing; . . . medical assistance . . . for workers and their families.

"6. Promotion of the health and future productivity of the younger age groups through facilities granted to large families; organization of a healthy collective life for young people; vocational guidance and selection, technical and vocational education; measures developing initiative and enterprise."

Risks Must Remain

The memorandum comments that "the most vigilant prevention cannot overcome every risk, and some risks will remain however good the organization of society.

"Besides, it would be wrong to wish to create a society free from individual risk and responsibility. Each must remain the master of his own fate and bear the consequences of his acts of omission and commission.

"Of course, a genuine equality of opportunity must be created, but each will take advantage of it according to his heredity, his talents and his industry. Social security does not mean a collective guarantee tending to diminish individual effort and initiative.

"Its object is more precise. It aims at preventing and controlling the common risks of life and meeting those needs which it is not only vital for the individual but at the same time essential for the moral and economic welfare of society to satisfy."

The document declares that "the time for half-measures is past. No nation, however abundant its resources above and below ground may be, can continue to waste its man-power with impunity."

It says that "large sections of the population of industrial countries depend on nutrition substandard, and that "they are constantly confronted with emergencies which the individual, relying on his own strength and intelligence alone, can neither prevent nor provide against, for himself and his family.

The memorandum says, "Unemployment insurance is a first line of defense, a salve, but not a cure. The protection given by insurance is limited in time, in view of the assumptions on which any insurance system must be based. . . . For unemployed workers who have exhausted their right to insurance benefit, relief works or emergency benefit or unemployment assistance must be provided."

Avoids Limitations

Contributory compulsory insurance, says the report, avoids the limitations inherent in systems of social service financed solely out of general taxation. "Contributory insurance is financially autonomous and thus distinct from other social services. . . . The contributory method of social insurance has stood the test of time and experience. Proof of this is the fact that no country which has once adopted a system of compulsory social insurance has ever abandoned it.

Dealing with compulsory sickness insurance, the memorandum says that in most countries which have adopted it, medical care comprises attendance by general practitioners and specialists, necessary surgical operations, the supply of medicines and curative appliances, dental care, laboratory services, and treatment and maintenance in hospitals and curative establishments if necessary. In the event of sickness entailing incapacity for work and loss of wages or other income, the maintenance of the patient and his family is provided by the payment of a cash sickness benefit.

No country, says the memorandum, has yet succeeded in covering all the common risks or in organizing the fight against all the causes of social insecurity.

"A nation may wish to introduce an important reform; for example, 'to grant substantial pensions to everyone at a specified age, and it may intend to do so in all sincerity. It may be able to postpone the settling of accounts, but not indefinitely; and when the day of reckoning comes, the will to fulfill the promise may not suffice. There must also be the means, and this cannot exist unless in the meantime economic output, the quantity of goods and services has increased more rapidly than the population. For the active generations do not and should not make any concession which would lower the standard they need to maintain their strength."

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FOR DEFENSE AGAINST MOTHS

RATES "GRADE AA"

Appeal to Kearny Company By President Believed Made

By the Associated Press

Reports spread today that President Roosevelt was appealing to the Federal Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company to accept recommendations of the National Defense Labor Mediation Board and bring an end to the strike which for 12 days has held up $493,000,000 worth of work at the firm's huge Kearny, N. J., yard.

In the event the appeal was rejected, declared the authoritative sources from which the reports came, the Government was prepared to move in, take over and operate the yard which holds contracts for a number of Navy vessels.

The Congress of Industrial Organizations union whose strike call made 16,000 workers idle insists that the company accept the Mediation Board's recommendation for a union maintenance clause in the working contract. Such a clause would provide that all union members, or workers who join the union in the future, would have to remain in good union standing as a condition of employment.

L. H. Korndorff, President of the company, offered to turn the yard over to the Navy rather than accept such a clause, which he termed "a closed shop."

New York—A panel of three Federal conciliators was formed to review the contract dispute between the Association of Communications Equipment Workers and Western Electric, Inc., in an effort to forestall a national strike of telephone installation men.

Henry Mayer, counsel for the union, an affiliate of the National Federation of Telephone Workers, announced receipt of a telegram from Dr. John R. Steelman, Director of the United States Conciliation Service, saying the panel would hear both sides of the controversy Aug. 22 at 10 a. m., E. S. T., in the Department of Labor Building in Washington.

Los Angeles—Walt Disney Studio, which operated through a strike of the Screen Cartoon Guild, has closed for two weeks because of a dispute with the union over which men shall be laid off due to a curtailed market.

Under Government-arbitrated terms which ended the 60-day strike only two weeks ago, the American Federation of Labor guild agreed that the studio might lay off men not actually needed for current cartoon productions.

The studio listed 266 men for the layoff. The union charged that 250 of these were strikers, that the studio discriminated in making up the list, and threatened to strike if it were not revised.

Gunther Lessing, Disney attorney, said strikers outnumbered nonstrikers about four to one on the layoff list. Disney is in South America. The Disney studio normally employs 1,000 persons.

San Diego, Calif. — Construction work on the 11th Cavalry Regiment's $1,250,000 Camp Lockett, 50 miles east, was halted by a strike of 800 A. F. of L. building tradesmen.

A spokesman for the contractor said the walkout resulted from a breakdown on negotiations for room and board expenses demanded by the men.

New York—A strike at Gimbel Brothers, one of New York's largest department stores, was called by the United Department Store Employees (C. I. O.).

William Michelson, union president, said the strike involved the entire personnel of 1,500 employees and that a mass picket line would be formed around the store at Thirty-third Street and Broadway tomorrow.

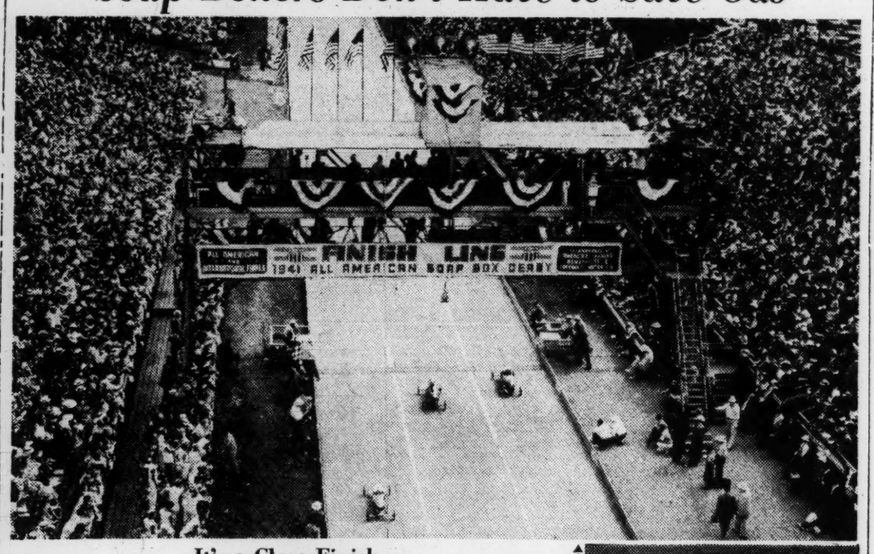
Negotiations between union and management representatives, in progress about 10 weeks, terminated. Mr. Michelson, said the employees receive from $17 to $22 weekly and are seeking a five-cents-an-hour increase, a 40-hour, five-day week, a closed shop and arbitration machinery.

Funds' Flight

CHICAGO, Aug. 19 —Max Caldwell, ousted business agent for the American Federation of Labor clerks union here, testified yesterday that union funds had been used for airplane trips to Florida by himself, his family and friends. Mr. Caldwell is a defendant in a $910,000 accounting suit filed last June by an insurgent group in Local 1248, Retail Clerks International Protective Association, which alleges that their former leader collected $300,000 in dues annually for three years but rendered no accounts.

Under questioning by attorneys before Master in Chancery Daniel A. Covelli, Mr. Caldwell said the union paid for the tickets and "the trustees hoped the union would be repaid." But he knew of no one, he said, who had reimbursed the union.

Soap Boxers Don't Have to Save Gas



It's a Close Finish
Three cars near the finish line while spectators cheer.

Europe Blazes but U. S. Lads Race to Fame in Soap Box Cars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio, Aug. 19—Kings for a day in a land still free of war and gunfire 117 plumed and helmeted boys raced on Derby Downs Sunday for the eighth consecutive year in that amazing pageant of youth called the All-American and International Soap Box derby.

In cars which ranged from rudely constructed soap boxes to sleek streamlined racers—all designed and built by themselves—they shot down the hill three abreast while crowds estimated at 30,000 cheered.

Mexico's champ raced Alaska's champ—and Alaska's round-faced youngster raced Canada's two entrants. The lads from Texas and Arizona and from little towns on the New England seaboard, pitted their skill against Sonora, California's representative and against tall young Harold Zoellner of Cape Giradeau, Mo., who built his racer from his dad's furnace pipe.

And at the end of the day, a clean cut young chap from the Derby's own home town of Akron, Ohio, shot across the finish line in a slender black racer to bring the All American laurels to his city for the first time.

Worked Nine Months on Car

This year's national and international champion is Claude Smith, brother of last year's Akron city champion, son of a Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company worker.

The Smith boy has worked for nine months in the basement of his home constructing his car. His parents estimated that he put more than 400 hours of actual labor on it. A happy-go-lucky, frank faced lad, he aspired to take his prize of a four years college education, to help him toward his goal of becoming a big attorney some day.

There were a few more serious undertones to this cheerful spectacle of youth at play.

Leading the long parade of bands, as they swung down the tracks, flags aflutter, drum majors stepping high, were two men, one in the dark khaki fighting uniform of the British army—the other in Scottish kilties.

These two, veterans of the Battle of Britain, recently returned from overseas to recuperate from war injuries, came down from Canada just to take part in this big parade of a peaceful country.

Veterans of Two Wars

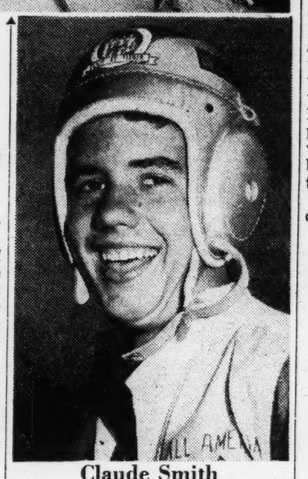
They were Lance Coporal, R .H. Lewis, and Pipe Major Jock Copland, of the Essex Scotch Highlanders. Two years ago, before war started overseas, the Pipe Major had led his band of kilted buglers down this same slope, as a high light of the 1939 parade. Now his band is in London.

World War veterans as well as veterans of this present war, Mr. Lewis and Mr. Copland both said they are returning to London to rejoin their outfit as soon as possible.

Tough luck came to the runner-up in the classic, young John McDaniels, Jr., when in his next to last heat, he lost a tire from his car and hurtled into the fence. Blinking back his tears, the Charleston, W. Va., boy, who had made consistently good time throughout, congratulated Claude Smith gamely and said, "I guess the best car won."

Veteran Indianapolis race track driver, Wilbur Shaw, who waved the starter's flags, comforted the lad by telling him that he, too, lost a race in Indianapolis this year. Shaw crashed into a fence on the speedway on Memorial day.

Two runners-up in Boston's derby hitch-hiked all the way out, arriving in good time to join the Boston winner at the festivities.



Claude Smith
Akron, Ohio, boy winner of All-American Soap Box Derby for 1941.

Defense Need Set as Brake On Spending

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19—President Roosevelt formally put on notice today that he neither will submit estimates of appropriations to Congress nor approve allocations of funds for any project "which does not have important value in the national defense."

Mr. Roosevelt appended this announcement to his signature of the $275,000,000 flood-control bill. At the White House it was emphasized that this bill provides authorizations and does not call for immediate appropriations. It was indicated that Mr. Roosevelt will use the authorizations as a reservoir of work to be used to help break the shock of a "peace emergency" when the war is over and will not undertake tasks that do not have defense value.

The President's statement indicated possible vetoes of other legislation that will come before him shortly. One of these bills deals with construction of strategic highways, and is a revision of a previously passed highway bill, which Mr. Roosevelt vetoed. The bill was passed by the necessary two thirds vote over the veto in the Senate, but failed by a few votes to secure this majority in the House.

The President's statement today said:

"The flood-control bill authorizes the construction of new flood-control projects, but it does not make any appropriations for that purpose. The projects are to be undertaken 'as speedily as may be consistent with budgetary requirements' from whatever funds may be appropriated.

"In approving this bill, I wish to make it clear that during the present emergency I do not intend to submit estimates of appropriation or approve allocations of funds for any project which does not have important value in the national defense."

Price Rise Curbers Vacation, Rising Prices Stay on Job

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19—The House Committee that is supposed to check rising prices has gone on a month's vacation, but the rising prices haven't gone on any vacation. They are continuing to rise.

While Minority Leader Charles L. McNary (R) of Oregon today urged quick consideration of the price control legislation to remove "uncertainty" which he says exists in business and among wage-salary earners, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics said in a report that "the basis for a general price rise of inflationary proportions" has already developed. Some observers here are likening the situation to the start of what may be a conflagration. The Steagall Committee on Banking and Currency of the House which is entrusted with the job of handling anti-price rise legislation, which is the fire fighting apparatus in this situation, has left Washington and gone home. It won't be back for a month, under present plans.

According to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics the talk of inflation has had something to do with the price rise. The situation is developing, it declares, because of the rush of "alarmed consumers" to buy in advance of needs, and the "frantic efforts of many business men to build up large inventories in anticipation of a price rise and a shortage of supplies."

The price control bill, which was designed to help keep inflation under control, went to the House Steagall Committee with the warning of President Roosevelt that "we face inflation unless we act decisively and without delay."

The House Committee held two weeks of hearings in which Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, was the only witness, and then recessed indefinitely last week, with the understanding that it would not reassemble till the House resumed regular sessions around Sept. 15. It figured that an inflationary conflagration could not get very far in only a month.

Mr. McNary, however, charged here today that uncertainty over price control legislation has hampered the orderly marketing of civilian goods. In talks with correspondents Mr. McNary did not mention the House committee directly but he, like many Senators, is aghast over what they regard as the irresponsibility of leaders in introducing legislation and then holding in abeyance while businessmen are left in uncertainty. In some quarters it is charged that the Steagall Committee is conducting a filibuster against the bill and against Mr. Henderson.

26 Communities Benefit In New Works Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19—A new public works program was launched today with allocation of Federal funds to 26 communities, needing extra schools, waterworks or recreation facilities because of the defense boom.

Congress appropriated $150,000,000 for the program last spring but more than $395,000,000 worth of applications for projects are already in process of examination by the Federal Works Agency.

First to get the right of way are three school additions in Michigan and three new schools in Hattiesburg, Miss.; 15 recreation centers in Illinois, North Carolina, Texas, New York, to be staffed chiefly by the U. S. A.; three community buildings in towns near Fort Dix, N. J.; a hospital addition and nurses' home at Ravenna, Ohio; a hospital for Negroes at Newport News, Va., and waterworks improvement at Norfolk, Va.

Although the Federal Government is authorized to pay teachers and buy books for local schools built under the program, all of the school authorities requesting the approved projects said they would be able to maintain and operate the new schools with their own funds.

Michigan Projects

Hattiesburg, Miss., is to get $400,000 for a new junior high school, an elementary school for white children and an elementary school for Negroes, to take care of children of personnel an dworkers at Camp Shelby, Miss.

Wayne County, Mich., will get a new eight-room school and an addition to take care of expansion at the Chrysler Tank Corporation, the General Motors diesel plant, Ford Motors, Bendix and other industrial plants in the vicinity.

Local sponsors will bear part of the total cost of 11 of the 26 projects, Federal Works Administrator John M. Carmody announced. The remaining 15, to be financed entirely out of Federal grants, are recreation centers which have been found to be urgently needed by the armed forces and for which no sponsors' funds are available.

The recreation centers are to be located at Watertown, N. Y.; El Paso, Texas; Corpus Christi, Texas; Virginia Beach, Va.; Newport News, Va.; Rantoul, Ill.; Rockford, Ill.; Waukegan, Ill.; Spring Lake, N. C.; Brownwood, Texas; three for Negroes and white soldiers at Fayetteville, N. C., and two at Wilmington, N. C.

Biggest single allotment of $2,240,500 went to Norfolk, Va., to provide a more secure water supply for the concentration of defense workers and Army camps in that area. In 1940 the area had a total population of 144,000 compared with an estimated 260,000 by Jan. 1, 1942.

Announcing the first allotments, Mr. Carmody said he expects to maintain a flow of project recommendations almost day by day from his office to President Roosevelt.

"We have approximately 300 engineers at work in the field in intimate touch with all the effected communities," he says, "in addition to this, we have the benefit of the advice of specialists in the Office of Education, the Public Health Service, the Federal Security Agency as well as liaison officers of the Army and Navy. We are in the process of examining nearly $400,000,000 worth of applications, giving priorities to the most urgent needs, particularly in the field of school facilities, public health and recreation for men in military camps areas."

Competitive Bids on Camps Due to Shelve Cost-Plus Plan

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (AP)—A House Military Subcommittee reported today it believed that under cost-plus-fixed-fee contracts for Army construction "the incentive is actually toward extravagance" but that from a military point of view "a magnificent and unparalleled" housing job had been done by the Army Construction Division.

Representative R. Ewing Thomason (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Military Subcommittee on Real Estate and Construction, released an interim report which said the greatest single element increasing cost, which "has been staggering," was lack of planning.

It pointed out that provision had been made for future planning in an effort to meet future needs in orderly fashion and that the Army Construction Division was taking remedial measures to cut excessive costs wherever possible.

A Special Senate Committee issued a somewhat similar report Aug. 14, criticizing the Army housing program as "unduly and unnecessarily expensive." The Senate group also found fault with the cost-plus-fixed-fee method and the lack of advance planning.

Favors to Relatives

The House report today asserted that investigation of cost-plus-fixed-fee construction projects had uncovered "glaring examples" where relatives of construction company officials "were being carried at excessive salary rates" and revealed "indiscriminate and exorbitant pay raises." One instance was mentioned where a member of a firm with a construction contract acted as broker in selling supplies to his own firm at a profit more than double his share of the firm's fee.

The average cost per man for camps and cantonments built under cost-plus-fixed-fee contracts was $684.94, the Committee said, while under lump-sum contracts it was $413.40. The cost of Camp Polk, Leesville, La., was highest per man, $1,263.11, and the lowest was $352.42, at Fort Benning, Ga.

In its conclusions on cost-plus-fixed-fee contracts the Committee said it found "that while the necessity was regrettable, the use of cost-plus-fixed-fee contract for the initial great expansion was justified."

Future Savings Forecast

"The potential evils of the contract, however, are manifold," said the Committee. "Under it the strongest single incentive to economy—the dollar incentive—is completely lacking. On the other hand, the Committee believes that the incentive is actually toward extravagance. . . .

"The War Department has discovered many of its mistakes and corrected them; in matters called to its attention by the Committee it has been diligent in taking remedial action. It may safely be said that many millions of dollars will be saved in the future as a result of the matters so worked out."

It said soon bids would be opened for construction of camps at Fort Smith, Ark., and Santa Lompoc, Calif., on lump-sum competitive bids.

Synthetic Fuel Can Drive Cars If U. S. Has a 'Gas' Shortage

NEW YORK, (AP)—Natural Scientists can tap huge stores of synthetic fuel to keep the Nation's motors humming should the United States ever experience a gasoline shortage such as Europe faces today.

Figuratively speaking, natural science can load the fuel tanks with coal, wood, sewage, molasses and numerous other substitutes.

There is little likelihood of American motorists being forced to use costlier synthetic fuel until this country's huge reserves of petroleum above and below ground are near exhaustion.

But should the time ever come when motorists, farmers and commercial truckers find their gasoline supplies shut off, there are many unexploited sources of synthetic fuel in this country which might be developed.

Among the substitutes which American motorists might use in event of a drastic gasoline shortage are liquefied coal, charcoal, and wood; alcohol made from molasses and other farm products; ethane, butane and propane gases obtained from natural gas; methane gas from sewage and coal mines—and even water itself.

A good many people have had the idea of burning water—extracting the hydrogen by separating the H2 from the O. It has been tried in this country, South America, Europe and perhaps elsewhere in an experimental way, but it is too expensive to be used in anything except a few experimental cars.

By bacterial processes, some English cities are extracting methane gas from sewage and using it to generate electric power and as motor fuel.

Methane gas often is found in large quantities in coal mines some of which are known to pour 500,000 cubic feet of gas daily into the atmosphere. It could be captured and stored for fuel.

Petroleum experts estimate that approximately one-quarter of Europe's motor fuel supply is synthetic and that at least 40 per cent of Germany's annual supply of fuel is produced synthetically.

In 1938 gaseous motor fuels used in European countries replaced about 80,000,000 gallons of gasoline. There were 9,000 wood-burning motor vehicles registered, which used about 450,000,000 pounds of wood.

Since that time, the use of synthetic fuels has increased. It is common to see wood-burning stoves and compressed gas cylinders on trucks, automobiles, tractors and busses in Russia, Germany, France, Italy, Belgium and other countries.

Perhaps the best source of synthetic motor fuel in this country is coal. Gasoline extracted from coal so closely approximates the qualities and characteristics of petroleum gasoline that it can be used alone, whereas the other important synthetics must be blended with larger amounts of gasoline before being used directly in automobiles.

Alcohol is another important fuel substitute. More than 20 European countries compel the use of 12 to 20 per cent alcohol as a regular supplement to gasoline because of the high cost and comparative shortage of the fuel.

One good source for alcohol is molasses and others include grains, potatoes, grapes and sugar beets.

The cost of synthetic fuels is prohibitive compared to the cost of gasoline derived from petroleum and for this reason they have not been developed to any large degree in the United States.

Substitute fuels cost European motorists and governments some $300,000,000 more in 1938 than they ordinarily would have paid for gasoline, petroleum authorities estimate. In this country where one out of every five persons has an automobile, the difference would be much higher.

Texas Oil Men Donate 11,332 Barrels to Britain

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 19 (AP)—The State Railroad Commission reported yesterday that Texas operators had donated 11,332 barrels of crude oil to Great Britain yesterday.

The Commission also declared 7,239 barrels, which were offered by producers, were refused transportation by pipe line companies.

Cruises to the West Indies and Caribbean
ON AMERICAN FLAG LINERS OF THE GREAT WHITE FLEET
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Army Training in Camouflage

WITH ARMY IN ARKANSAS, Aug. 19 (AP)—The Second Army introduced the use of aerial photography today in an attempt to make its soldiers from general to private conscious of the necessity of acquiring skill in camouflage.

Air pictures, used generally by intelligence officers for gauging the positions of enemy troops, will be employed throughout the six weeks of maneuvers in Arkansas and Louisiana to gather material for teaching soldiers in the ranks how to better conceal their actions.

Capt. Van Brokaw, Second Army camouflage officer, said pictures of concealed positions would be taken freely of troops during the war games and in addition eight specially prepared situations would be photographed for specific illustrations.

Headquarters, artillery, observation posts, and truck parks will be set up on the ground and aerial photographers will snap each situation at 5,000, 10,000 and 15,000 feet from two widely separated positions.

Copies of matching photos will be placed in stereopticons and shown to officers and enlisted men alike throughout the Second Army to demonstrate which types of camouflage are effective.

"By this vivid method we will show the men easily how they should seek to use natural and artificial means of hiding their movements," Captain Brokaw, former Chicago engineer, said.

Co. A of the 84th Engineers will come soon from Fort Belvoir, Va., to work with divisional training officers in making plans for the instruction.

Landing Boats Used

WITH THE ARMY OF SOUTHWEST WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (AP)—Speedy landing boats were used successfully by the Ninth Army Corps yesterday in what officers said was their first baptism as infantry carriers in United States Army maneuvers.

Twelve motorboats were rushed out of Henderson Inlet, near the State Capital of Olympia, to speed 400 infantrymen across an arm of Puget Sound to intercept a tank battalion which apparently was moving against the Navy Yard at Bremerton.

Maj. Gen. Kenyon A. Joyce, Ninth Army Corps Commander, called out the boats after reports that the enemy force was moving eastward after 24 hours of maneuvering in which the Olympic Peninsula town of Shelton had changed hands repeatedly.

Soviet Shipments Of Gold to U. S. Jump to $3,407,000

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (AP)—Russian gold started flowing to the United States last week, apparently to pay for war purchases.

The Commerce Department reported imports of $3,407,285 of gold from Russia in the week ended Aug. 13. Officials could recall only two other shipments of Russian gold arriving in this country in the last several years.

Although Russia is one of the principal gold producers in the world, it has heretofore either hoarded its gold, or sold it elsewhere. Although the amount of Russian gold stocks is unknown, officials here have said they were probably large enough to enable the Russians to pay cash for war supplies for some time.

The Russian shipment swelled total gold imports during the week to $10,834,588, the largest total for several weeks. Principal other shipments included $3,231,276 from Canada and $2,225,127 from Colombia.

Foreign gold deposits under earmark in the Federal Reserve Banks remained unchanged at $1,963,725,148.

Silver imports amounted to $892,939, including $707,365 from Mexico and $70,556 from Canada.

Gold exports were $493, and silver exports were $149,197.

Ice Cream for Army And Plenty of It

New York, Aug. 19
By the Associated Press

A group of investigators announced today that Uncle Sam's soldiers eat 50 per cent more ice cream a man than other Americans.

The investigators were please—they were representatives of the Ice Cream Trade Journal.

Checking 565,000 men in camp for a month, they found 107,000 gallons of ice cream was served in mess halls, and the soldiers bought 103,000 gallons more for an annual rate of 3.80 gallons per man. The national average is 2¼ gallons a year.

WPA Plans to Place Workers In Defense Plants for Training

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 19—A plan whereby the Work Projects Administration will place thousands of its workers or persons eligible for employment on its rolls at work in privately owned defense plants for a short training period was announced by Fred R. Rauch, Assistant Federal Commissioner of the WPA, and director of its training and re-employment program here yesterday.

In an interview with the press at WPA headquarters, 70 Columbus Avenue, following a meeting with local relief work officials on the subject, Mr. Rauch said the program would begin immediately and was intended to return as many WPA workers as possible to private employment. The WPA will pay the workers' salaries while they are training in private industry, he added.

During the short training period, to be restricted to a maximum of four weeks, employers will have an opportunity to observe the relief workers' capabilities and decide whether to take them on their pay rolls, Mr. Rauch said. If the WPA trainees are not taken on by the employers after that time, they will be returned to WPA rolls.

"We expect this to be the most practical approach to the training and re-employment problem as far as the WPA and private industry is concerned," he added.

Mr. Rauch disclosed that the WPA had already placed several hundred workers in 100 private plants in various parts of the country on an experimental basis. The system was "enthusiastically received by employers and labor organizations." Industrialists found WPA workers just as good as any other source of labor, he asserted.

Employers, he said, had in no instance tried to "chisel" on the free labor offered by the WPA, revealing that the average length of employment has been seven days. Most of the trainees were then put on the pay rolls, he said.

The WPA assistant commissioner estimated that at least half of the men and women on the relief rolls were good material for training or retraining in occupations vital to national defense. He said the persons sent out into industry would be trained beforehand in the WPA training classes, adding that 118,000 persons had been so trained in the last year. Of those who have finished their training, he said, 70 per cent have gotten jobs in private industry.

"The WPA will make a determined effort to see that there isn't anyone staying on its rolls for whom a job is available in private employment," Mr. Rauch declared.

He pledged that WPA workers would not be sent into strike bound plants nor "interfere with established employer-employee relationships."

Mr. Rauch disclosed that during the lifetime of the WPA about 100,000 persons a month voluntarily left relief rolls to take private employment, adding that a couple of months ago this figure had gone up to 140,000 a month. The plan is being carried out in co-operation with vocational training schools, public employment services and the Labor Supply Committee of the Office of Production Management, of which Mr. Rauch is a member.

Moscow's Reaction to Raids: Shoulder Shrug and 'Nichevo'

MOSCOW, Aug. 19 (AP)—Moscow's millions, who have been keeping an almost nightly rendezvous with German raiders for a month, have adjusted their lives to make the appointment as pleasant as possible.

The most noticeable change in life in this Capital has been the disruption by the modern aerial visitors of the centuries-old Muscovite custom of calling at the home of friends and passing the long evenings talking.

Muscovites take it all with characteristic Slavic calm. Whether it be bombing or some other discomfort of war, they shrug their shoulders and say "Nichevo"—oh, well!

Until the bombings began July 21 the war had wrought comparatively few changes in life in Moscow.

The Capital was blacked out, a midnight curfew was established, rationing was introduced, patriotic posters appeared, and men marched away to war, but for those who stayed here the front seemed far away and in Moscow it was business as asual.

Bombings brough the aerial front to the Capital.

The Metro, which Muscovites regard as the most modern subway system in the world, took on new importance as an air-raid shelter.

It was built by Lazar Kaganovich, now Soviet Commissar of railroads, and put into operation in 1935. Lines extend 16½ miles with 15 stations, each with a different modernistic design.

Since the bombings began, trains have stopped running at 8 p. m. Children and women accompanying children are permitted to enter the stations at that time to sleep in the long tunnels.

Nurses and militia are on duty and wake the women and children and send them home when the all-clear sounds.

The raids have become lighter and more sporadic recently, prompting sarcastic comments from the crowds.

Russians who still invite friends over for the evening make advance arrangements for air-raid shelter facilities. An alarm sounded one night recently while this correspondent was having dinner at a Russian friend's apartment. We went to the basement, where bunks were already prepared, like the cabin of a ship.

Restaurants and theaters continue to operate, but close before the hour when air-raid alarms usually sound.

Movies also are open, showing newsreels from the front, patriotic shorts and full-length features.

Sports events, interrupted early in the war, have been resumed. Soccer games at Dynamo Stadium are drawing crowds of 80,000 and swimming meets have been revived.

Curtailment Plan

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (AP)—Ralph K. Davies, Acting Petroleum Co-ordinator, said he had recommended that the East Coast Petroleum Marketing Committee take steps in New York tomorrow to equalize the burden on consumers caused by the 10 per cent cut in gasoline supplies ordered for Atlantic Coast States.

Mr. Davies said he recommended that suppliers of gasoline adopt uniform percentages of curtailment "necessary in particular areas for nonpreferred deliveries to and by service stations and to consumers by suppliers."

He recommended that the marketing Committee estimate the percentage of available supply necessary to meet requirements of preferred categories, including commercial vehicles, public health vehicles, ambulances and physician's cars, farm machinery and trucks, and Federal, State and local government vehicles. The Committee then would ascertain uniform percentages of curtailment to be applied to other consumers.

Mr. Davies' plan would permit suppliers to loan, exchange, purchase, or sell sufficient quantities of gasoline so as to equalize between themselves the percentage of curtailment each would be required to impose upon different classes of trade.

Edison Asks Curb

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 19—Joining in the campaign in eastern states for gasoline conservation, Gov. Charles Edison today called upon New Jersey motorists to reduce their use of motor fuel one-third and warned that State Police and motor vehicle inspectors would enforce speed laws.

Mexico Starts Move to Curb Activities of Fascistic Order

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Orders sent to all State Governors by President Avila Comacho to prevent illegal demonstrations by the fascistic Sinarquista organization mark the first official step by the Mexican Government to cope with what is viewed as its most dangerous subversive group. The orders were issued following a clash between Sinarquistas and Federal troops at Puruandiro, Michoacan Province, in which two were killed and an unknown number wounded.

The presidential order instructed State authorities to check parades and meetings by the Sinarquistas, unless they had obtained permits, and that when such permits are given that they be strictly legal. This amounts in effect to presidential disapproval of the issuance of such permits, for the Sinarquista organization with a mystical and nationalistic program in opposition to the Government can be classed as having no legitimate reason for operating.

Great significance is attached to this first official curb put upon the Sinarquistas by the Federal Government in informed sources here. It comes after repeated published warnings by political spokesmen and by the Government and Labor press, calling official and public attention to the threat inherent in the Sinarquista group, with a following estimated between 250,000 and 500,000.

El Nacional, the Government paper, commented upon the act as follows: "In Mexico we recognize the Sinarquistas as spectres of the tradition buried in the Hill of the Bells (where Emperor Maximilian was shot). It is indisputable that they have international affiliations, in view of the recent events in Bolivia, Ecuador, and Peru, where attempts were made to create among the free and democratic countries of America foreign hastes aid conflicts similar to those now destroying the Old World. The recent case of Puruandiro, with its useless bloodshed, has given the Mexican Government the final signal to put an end to these lawless activities."

A Mystic Ideology

The Puruandiro demonstration was typical of the methods employed by the group. It was a meeting held in the village cemetery by 300 members in homage to one of their "martyred" dead. Such protest meetings, and long marches through the rural sections, are weekly events throughout the Republic, as the Sinarquista's own newspaper reveals. They are held to stir up the peons against real or imagined "persecutions" at the hands of Government, agrarian, and labor groups.

A mystic ideology of "Faith" and "Country" is employed by the Sinarquistas. Frequent attacks are made against the Revolution, meaning the Liberal Government, and against the Labor unions. Many of the members are recruited from illiterate Indian masses, and asked to sacrifice their lives "when God demands them as the price of victory." They are told that they have "a pact with heaven," must entertain "an ardent desire for death" and that discipline and obedience to their hidden leaders will bring them victory.

Such appeals to backward Indians, whose latent fanaticism has been demonstrated throughout Mexican history, is the stuff of which revolutions are made, say seasoned observers here. Moreover, it is closely linked with the martyrdom psychology used by the Spanish Falangists and the persecution motif employed by the Nazis in the early days of their movement.

Nazi Connection Charged

Direct connection between the Spanish Falangistas and the perse-Sinarquistas has been repeatedly charged by official and unofficial spokesmen during the past six months. Such charges are credited in democratic diplomatic circles which are watching the maneuvers of the Sinarquistas, and the affiliated Accion Nacional, with keen interest.

Money for sustaining and promoting these activities is abundant, accordng to both Sinarquista and Accion Nacional sources although they do not reveal its origin. It is known, however, that collections amounting to an estimated 250,000 pesos ($50,000) per month are being made among the Spanish and German colonies for subversive activities.

One credited report is that this enormous sum is being paid principally to the local Sinarquista leaders to keep the movement alive and agitating. The aggressive tone employed by the Sinarquistas also indicates that they were confident of their strength and backing. Typical of this is the challenge recently made by the head of the organization, Salvador Abascal, who declared "Forward Sinarquistas! No one can stop our movement to save Mexico"

That the Sinarquistas will resist any move by the Government to suppress them is also reported from their inner circles. Since President Avila Camacho's recent order to prevent their parades appears to be the beginning of official action, it remains to be seen whether the movement and its leaders will respond with their threatened opposition.

Nazi Ire Against the U. S. Flames Higher in Americas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—A new note of resentment and anger against the United States is being struck by Nazi propaganda throughout South America. Local agents and scribes in the service of Dr. Goebbels, on their own initiative, or ordered by Berlin, are seeking to set up a "cultural" diversion at the expense of the United States.

Italians and Spaniards, to whom Latins are better disposed than to the Nazis, are asked to discharge the main propaganda task. To influence Spanish America appears to be a special obligation of General Franco under his "non belligerent" agreement with Berlin.

Italo-Spanish publicity ascribed Germany's difficulties with Bolivia to the sinister hand of North American diplomacy, Madrid and Rome were much more insistent than Berlin that the Belmonte letter, whose discovery led to the expulsion of Minister Ernst Wendler, was "made in Washington."

The Germans, for their part, are trying to work up Latin interest in documents attesting to North American economic imperialism which they promise for early release. These documents are already in their possession, they say, and will contain "sensational revelations" on northern penetration in southern lands.

Nazis Find Hard Sledding

Meantime they spread anti-American reports. Wartime economics give an air of truth to their assertions at times, but, on the whole, the Nazis find it difficult to make headway in face of the generally acknowledged sincerity of the "Good Neighbor" policy and the plain facts of economic assistance provided by Washington.

Take the case of oil supplies to southern nations. The United States is compelled to ask countries like Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, and Chile to cut down home consumption. The reason is known to all—lack of tankers. German propagandists, however, seized the opportunity to pour scorn and mockery on this "example of good neighborliness." There was no hint from them that the United States was asking only such sacrifices in the Western Hemisphere as it was prepared to share itself.

Doubt is cast on the ability of the United States to arm Latin nations and on its motives in recommending continental bases. Nazi propaganda has been especially active in exaggerating differences between Argentina and Uruguay on this point and to discredit North American interest in defense of the Rio de la Plata.

Why Nazis Are Perturbed

What has converted the United States into the main target of Nazi propaganda in South America? First of all, there is the general explanation of the military lag in Russia and the increased efficacy of North American aid to Britain and the fighting democracies. There is evidence of frayed Nazi nerves everywhere because of these developments.

Secondly, there are the local unfavorable manifestations which the Nazis protest are due to North American encouragement or pressure. One by one they have lost all their military mission contacts, with North American advisers taking their places. Practically all their air transport business has been similarly lost. This is but one aspect of Nazi discomfiture.

As the United States becomes more active in association with belligerent democracy, so sympathetic leaders of South American opinion become bolder in their expressions.

The temper of the totalitarians has not been improved by the spread of the "V" campaign to South America. This sign is to be seen daily in the doorways of the main avenues of Montevideo, Buenos Aires, Santiago, Lima, and Bogota.

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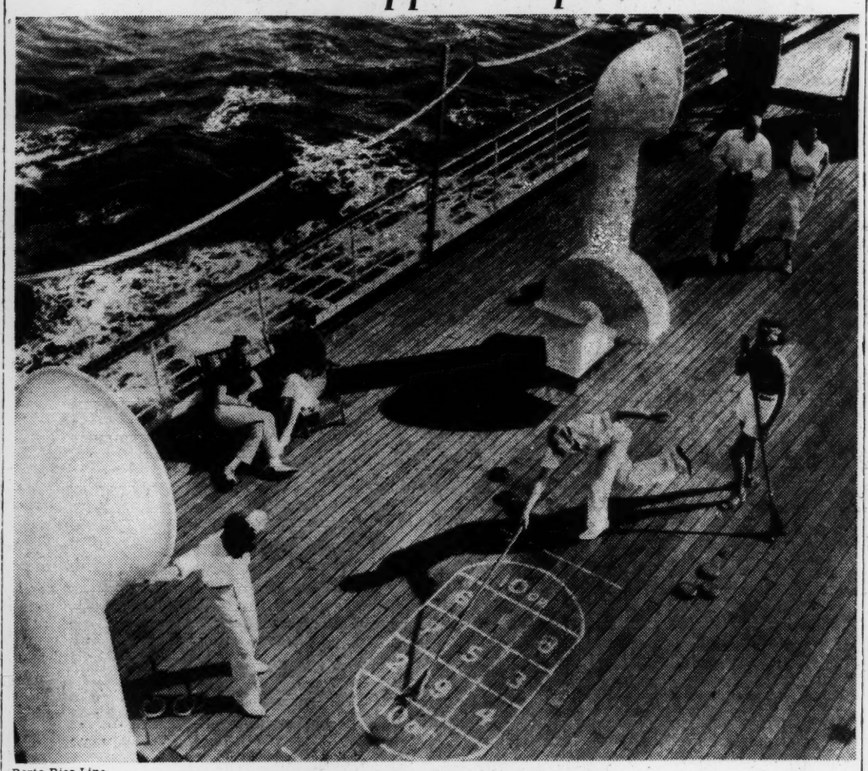

Porto Rico Line

Water Still Sparkles, Sun Just as Bright

Late summer and early autumn cruises, to be had in many directions, in the Western Hemisphere, make available such invigorating games as deck tennis and shuffleboard.

Cruises Beckon Despite War Restrictions

By Leavitt F. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The urge to take a vacation cruise continues to run high among thousands of Americans today irrespective of the fact that the waters in which ships may travel have been restricted. The steamship companies, despite the loss of many of their first-line vessels to the Government, are coming up with a number of interesting voyages for the late summer and autumn season.

Although the Government can requisition a ship at will it is fairly certain that cruises scheduled to sail within the next two months will get under way. Life aboard ship has lost none of its appeal. The ocean breezes are just as cool; the sun on the sundeck just as warm. The ports of the West Indies and Caribbean have lost none of their color, and American travelers are welcomed in all British-owned ports with a minimum of red tape.

In taking stock of the cruise offerings for late summer and early autumn it is disclosed that the choice is still varied and, for all of the restrictions, not too limited.

First, South America is covered from tip to toe by two excellent steamship lines with frequent sailings from New York. There are Bermuda and Nassau, Jamaica and Trinidad. Puerto Rico, Mexico, and Cuba are regularly being served by cruise ships, and Florida may be reached easily over the water route. Out on the Pacific Hawaii is served by two first class American lines, and tourist bookings on these ships go well into the autumn months.

Besides the cruise ships there are numerous freighters that still carry up to a dozen passengers or so. Although space accommodations on these ships are taken well in advance the vacationist looking for a winter cruise has this choice provided he makes early application.

The only trans-Atlantic liner in the cruise business today is the Kungsholm of the Swedish American Line. This neutral ship has been enjoying a successful summer season and now looks forward to an equally prosperous winter program. Her recent announcement concerning the West Indies cruise sailings for the remainder of the year is that the 12½-day cruises sailing Sept. 6, Oct. 3, and Nov. 18 will depart at noon on dates of sailing. Port-au-Prince, Haiti, will be omitted, and Cartagena, Colombia, will be substituted, making the itinerary read: Cartagena, Colombia, Cristobal, Canal Zone, San Blas Islands, Panama, and Havana, Cuba.

Cog Road Streamlined

The famous Cog Railroad which has been taking vacationists to the top of Pike's Peak for 50 years is now equipped with streamlined diesel locomotives. These modern engines do away with smoke, eliminate the stops for water, and ride as smoothly as a main line train. The idea for this cog railroad originated in 1889 and became a reality two years later. The cog road became more popular as time went on as it was then the only way except by horseback or with a burro to reach the more than 14,000 foot summit of Pike's Peak.

Whiteface Highway

This year thousands of tourists have been whisked to the peak of Whiteface Mountain at the head of Lake Placid by means of a modern elevator. Just in case they never thought of it, the electricity which supplies the current to the summit takes 28,000 feet of cable to carry the power and light lines to the summit. These are laid in a trench more than five miles long. The view from the crest of the mountain is unexcelled anywhere in the State. The panorama of lake, mountain, and forest spread for miles before the eye from this summit nearly a mile above the sea.

Mexico to Honor

Mexico will honor Cuauhtemoc, last of the Aztec emperors, in colorful ceremonies in Mexico City on Aug. 29. Recalling the rich heritage which Mexico owes the Aztecs, this event will take place at the memorial to Cuauhtemoc, on the Paseo de la Reforma, the capital's showiest boulevard. Native dances, portraying the conquest of the Aztecs by Cortes, will be performed.

Tourabouts

Travel Notes

A museum housing Indian totem poles has been established in Victoria, British Columbia and has been named Thunderbird Park . . . Contrary to reports there is plenty of hotel room in Washington, D. C. . . . Paving to the crest of Mount Evans, whose 14,260-foot summit is reached by America's highest automobile road, in the Denver Mountain Parks, is being completed this summer . . . More travel dollars found their way into circulation during the first six months of 1941 than for any similar period in the history of America's great travel industry . . . United States tourist traffic in northern Ontario this year is the heaviest in 15 years . . . The recently discovered fairyland of helicittes and other rare onyx formations in Wyandotte Cave, Wyandotte, Ind., now is open to the public.

Growing Plants From Cuttings

Copemish, Mich.

If you have an experimental bent and at the same time would like to have some new plants for the price of a little work, you might try growing plants from cuttings. You will find it a fascinating project, from the time the cutting is taken from the parent plant to the time it is rooted and ready to fend for itself. And afterward, you will long point with pride to the plants you raised from your old ones, like interest on a bank account.

Different kinds of plants vary so much in the requirements needed for the rooting of their cuttings that general statements covering all cases are not possible and there is not space to attend to all contingencies. However, a few general principles may be stated. Cuttings need a porous soil, always moist, and a more or less uniform temperature.

Gardeners have devised many ways to secure these conditions, a few of which will be mentioned. The age-old practice of inverting a glass jar over cuttings in moist soil or sand, which covers all the requirements mentioned, is still useful in cases where only a few plants are grown. If operations are more extensive, the same conditions may be maintained in a Wardian case or an old, covered aquarium; in still more extensive cases, an outdoor frame with a sash covering will be found useful. During the summer, many cuttings of hardy plants root readily in a lath-shaded frame without other covering, providing care is taken to keep them well supplied with moisture. In most cases all cuttings should be shaded while the sun is shining, especially for the first few days after they are taken from the parent plant.

Sand Best Indoors

Coarse, clean sand is the generally accepted medium for the rootings of cuttings indoors. It may be varied by adding an equal portion of finely-pulverized peat, or if the subject one is working with is what gardeners call an "easy-doer," i. e., one that forms roots quickly (the sultana of window gardens is one example), ordinary garden soil may be used. The object is to get a medium that is well-drained, yet does not dry out rapidly and one in which the surface does not pack after a few waterings. Given all these conditions, most of the cuttings obtainable in the average garden should offer the propagator few hard problems.

Cuttings are made of different parts of plants and at different stages of growth. Thus they may be made of stems, leaves, or roots, depending upon the plant with which one is working. The first of these, stems, is most frequently used, and, therefore, deserves most consideration here. They may be made of new growths, when they are known as greenwood cuttings; or half-ripened growths; or of matured wood. As plants differ so much in this respect, it will be impossible to enter into a complete discussion of the subject. It may be said, however, that most of the herbaceous perennials, including candytufts, rock cresses, pinks, chrysanthemums, sun roses, and moss phloxes, are grown from greenwood cuttings. These are best made by rubbing the stem off with what gardeners know as a "heel," which means a little portion of the old wood from which it has grown, rather than cut it away with a knife.

Shrubs From Cuttings

On the other hand, many shrubs, such as the honeysuckles, barberries, golden bells and spireas, are grown from cuttings of mature wood, taken in late fall or early winter, and stored in sand or moss in a cellar. By spring, the cuttings should be well calloused and ready to strike root soon after planting. Stem cuttings are preferably made near a node.

Several plants with thick, succulent leaves may be grown from leaf cuttings. The showy-leaved begonias are good examples of this class. An entire leaf may be laid on moist sand and held down by thrusting toothpicks through the ribs in several places. Roots soon form where these wounds occur, with the result that one has a new plant at each place of injury. These may be cut away when large enough to handle and treated as individual plants. Gloxinias and African violets may also be grown from leaf cuttings, though in both these cases the leaf stem should not be cut off, because the new plant arises from the bottom of the petiole.

Several popular hardy garden plants, including the summer phlox and gaillardia, are perhaps best grown from root cuttings. Dig the clumps before growth starts next spring. Cut the fleshy roots in inch-lengths, and plant them upright in furrows in light soil. If kept moist, they should be ready for planting in the open by the time settled weather arrives.

A Tuesday Feature

C. W. W.

Lauds Declaration

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 19—The joint declaration of principles by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill "represents the views of the great majority of the peoples in the democratic countries," according to a statement by the Social Democratic Federation at a state-wide conference at the Rand School here Aug. 17.

"It should remove all doubts which may have lingered in the minds of honest men and should silence the dishonest charge that this is an imperialist war," the statement adds.

The meeting, while voicing hope of a Russian victory over Nazi Germany, declared that "Bolshevist Russia can never be a dependable friend of the democracies."

Shift of Reds Against Nazis Poses Problem

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The abrupt about face of American Communists and "fellow travelers" following the German invasion of Russia has become openly apparent here in a new anti-Hitler movement stemming, it is claimed, from among persons identified with the leftist group.

The full significance of the development lies in the fact that it has tended to cause more, rather than less, confusion, thus for the moment at least satisfying in some measure Hitler's obvious desire for precisely that thing. The trouble isn't so much that the German attack on Russia has changed anyone's opinion about Hitler and the need for an activist policy in opposing aggression. Influence in that direction has been largely among out-and-out isolationists and those who already were lukewarm in their opposition to Naziism.

The problem posed by this Communist attempt to join the anti-Hitler forces is how far the non-isolationists are going to co-operate with their former opponents.

Safe to Settle Red Issue

Some see, however, in the move by a group of ultra-liberals to form a new super-agency of anti-Nazi groups here, a crystallization of the whole problem in such a form as to make its handling much easier. Out of it, they hold, is quite likely to come a settlement of the Communist issue and a new and solid unity behind the move for full and fast aid to the victims of aggression.

The call for organization of this group was issued over the names of, among others, Prof. A. R. Hatton, of Northwestern University, and Mrs. Thyra Edwards, of the State, County, and Municipal Workers of America. It was announced that plans would be made immediately for an all-Chicago anti-Hitler rally and that the group would "gladly co-operate with the Committee to Defend America, and Fight for Freedom, Inc."

The local Fight for Freedom group, however, declined to co-operate. Its acting director, Courtenay Barber, Jr., issued a statement pointing out that Mrs. Edwards "began to feel hostility to Hitler only after Hitler attacked Stalin." He claimed that her union "is definitely known to be in that section of the Committee of Industrial Organization which is Communist controlled."

Does Not Trust Reds

The statement says further:

"We admire the magnificent stand being made against Hitler by the Russian Army, for, among other things, it allows us more time and chance to better our own American defenses against Hitler. But we don't want the co-operation of the American Communists, who only yesterday were hampering our national defense. If they have changed their minds, let them fight Hitler on their own. We never trusted them, and never will."

The Committee to Defend America, meanwhile, takes a less adamant view, though similarly opposing direct co-operation with the Communists as such. Its stand is first that Communist invitation of this new move may be open to question, and second, that in any event a solution might be worked out whereby the non-Communists could take advantage of all effort in this direction and still remain in control.

The distinction noted by those unequivocably opposed to Communism is that co-operation with Communists is one thing, co-operation with Russians, another.

Navy Sells Itself To Kentucky Editor

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (AP)—Holding a meeting Aug. 18 of 125 Kentucky newspaper editors to promote publicity for its enlistment campaign, the Navy sold its plan to 124 of the editors and sold itself to the other one.

After listening to a talk by Capt. F. E. M. Whiting of Washington, top-ranking officer in the recruiting service, J. D. Emery, Managing Editor of the Hart County News at Munfordville, stepped forward and offered to enlist.

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Today's Woman

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

'Majoy,' Brazilian Columnist, Wields a Powerful, Crusading Pen

By Roland Hall Sharp
Latin-American Specialist of The Christian Science Monitor

Rio de Janeiro

South America's only known woman columnist, Senhora Sylvia de Bittencourt, expresses herself in word and pen with a vividness that is pictorial, as in this comment on unkindness among some women toward other women—in short, cattiness.

"There's something jumping around that you don't expect; and suddenly it gets you at the throat. I don't like these games of hide and seek."

During several evenings which I spent in the quiet patio of the Bittencourt residence, where a natural spring sings out of the sheer rock and fills a pool among dancing shadows, the journalistic Bittencourts gave me the rare privilege of knowing a cultivated Brazilian family at home. For Dr. Paulo Bittencourt owns and directs the influential newspaper Correio da Manhã. And Senhora de Bittencourt's daily column, signed "Majoy" meaning the Brazilian swallow, appears in her husband's paper. This column is read widely in Brazil; and it is written frequently in the very patio shown on this page.

Great Mental Vivacity

Trying to keep up with the linguistic verve of Majoy is an exercise that calls for mental gyrations—on wings—to match the Swallow's soarings.

The range of topics brought into conversation during an evening with the Bittencourts will give some idea of Majoy's influence and popularity as a columnist. One day (she told us) she may crusade for preservation of Rio de Janeiro's beaches from spoliation. Next day she may insist on a just regard for fine old Portuguese architecture—in too many instances, today, being shovelled away callously to make room for box-like structures that outrage Majoy. On still another day she may change suddenly to humor, poetry, or satire.

Outspokenly independent, Senhora de Bittencourt yearns to emancipate Brazilian women legally and professionally—but not from the graces of femininity. "Battle Axe" does not describe this crusader for a nobly erect womanhood—for modern women, intelligent and gracious, who will share with men in the great decisions and business of daily living.

Vivacious, unaffected, bright of eye and outdoorsy-looking with her boyish-cut bob that is modern without losing wind-blown grace and charm—this brilliant feminine columnist has lighter coloring than is usually, and erroneously, associated with women of Latinate countries. At home, apparently, she likes simple clothes—enjoying especially delicate stripings in cool fabrics suited to the humid heat of Rio.

Is Planning a Magazine

To reach even greater numbers of Brazilian women, especially in the hinterland, Senhora de Bittencourt is carefully maturing plans for a new magazine—"yet not just another magazine," as she hastens to exclaim. "Sinha" is the name chosen for the magazine, Sinha being short for Senhora. Educational in purpose, this publication will present the best in women's activities, at the lowest price per copy, with as wide a distribution as possible.

As we wandered about the old Portuguese courtyard, where the Bittencourts are putting into practice Majoy's plea to Brazilians to save the moss-mellowed beauties of Rio, we passed through a low archway. Wide eaves projected above, upheld by ancient Portuguese tiles of delicious blues on a white background, each tile a masterpiece of graceful ceramic art.

"You have everything in your hands here in Rio . . . so much beauty . . . you have only to . . ."

There some exquisite phrase escaped the visitor. And one tried again to understand her swift words that were like swallows darting.

"If you lived here, you would see that many of the Brazilians are children—lovable children. A woman who knows Brazil wants to teach them. (She referred to herself.) You have to swallow your pride many times when people don't want to do what you want. But you have to forget yourself in the larger end. I always aim, in my column, to be objective—not to make personal attacks. But I am the only one writing in Brazil, man or woman, who writes exactly what I want."

A Fearless Crusader

In proof, Majoy excused herself and went upstairs, whistling cheerily as she went (just another surprise for a visitor who couldn't feel stuffy in this house if he tried), and returned with the clipping of one of her published articles—an article addressed directly to President Vargas and bluntly recommending some constructive economic changes. That just isn't done as a rule in print in Rio—although Dr. Vargas took this thrust good naturedly from his friendly critic, Majoy.

Being related directly and by marriage to Brazilian families whose names run back to the days of the Viceroys and who have been among the builders of Brazil—Senhora de Bittencourt leaves newsprint when a more direct approach to a public question is needed. Putting down her pen, she descends personally on the offices where civic or state decisions are made; and here, with feminine grace but immovable firmness, she pleads her cause.

Could Not Buy Her Off

With a delightful touch of humor she told about the efforts made by certain real estate operators to buy her off, one time, when she was out to save some fine beaches. Her reply was:

"If you want to buy me away from this campaign, it is going to be so . . o . . o expensive."

The operators decided to cooperate. There wasn't enough money in Rio to silence Majoy!

Of her style in speaking and in writing, Majoy, when pressed to explain her remarkable English, had this to say:

"I always talk by images. I see the thing before I write it down."

The signature, Majoy, dates from girlhood, when she wrote poetry and prose. Asked to select a pseudonym, she opened the dictionary and lighted on Majoy. It is an Indian word, mellifluous and descriptive. She has used it ever since.

The Bittencourts belong to the Brazilian aristocracy. They are accordingly European as much as American. French is their second tongue. They have a flat in Paris; and they returned to Rio for the present extended stay only in 1938. Since 1930 Dr. Bittencourt has directed, from his home in Rio or from the flat in Paris, the Correia da Manhã, founded 40 years ago by the elder Bittencourt.

Senhora Sylvia de Bittencourt—only known woman columnist in South America, whose pen name is "Majoy"—is an intrepid social reformer and a potent influence in Brazilian political and civic affairs. Above: Majoy snapped in a leisure moment in her garden at Rio de Janeiro. Below: She stands in the doorway leading from her living room to her patio. At left and right: The opening and closing paragraphs of her famous column in her husband's newspaper, Correio da Manhã.

On the Soapbox

Hands Across the Highways, City Women!

Today's Woman invites its readers to mount an imaginary soapbox and express their views on their pet topics. Please step this way. The box is ready. The audience is waiting.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Atkinson, Neb.

I am a farmer's wife, by choice. I was born on a farm and have always lived on one, and I am just slightly tired of being a little bit looked down on—and patronized.

I don't have a college education. But when I was finished with high school, I didn't stop learning. Not with access to free libraries, radio programs which are actually informative and helpful, magazines and newspapers which are packed full, not only with current events but also with helpful material of all kinds.

* * *

City people think—some of them—that rural people are very funny when they reveal their ignorance of certain city customs and ways. Yet, when those city people visit farms and reveal their own ignorance of farm life, they resent it if we find them just as funny as they seem to find us.

Today's farm woman is no different from the city one. She has excellent permanents, and wears the same hair coiffures. Her clothing is about the same, and is suited to her particular mode of life. Most farm women do not own formal gowns. Why? Because we have no use for them. It would be silly for us to buy them, but that doesn't mean we couldn't wear them—and charmingly.

We listen to the same radio programs and as large a proportion of us like good music, read good books, and see the best movies. We drive the same makes of cars, and some of us even read Shakespeare. We are the same brand of good cook as our city sisters, and we shop as discriminately.

* * *

Rural clubs are enjoyed in most communities. Many farm women have become rightly famous. In my own home state, Nebraska, I know of two fine women, who, from their rural homes, successfully edit household departments, one for a daily newspaper, the other for a state farm paper. In my circle of friends is a farm woman who writes a newspaper column for a great metropolitan newspaper. She is known and beloved in her own State.

Yet when people stop at my home and find me garbed in white shoes, cheerful housedress, and wearing a beauty-parlor coiffure, they are surprised. And they let me know it. If I talk books, they say I am unusually intelligent for a farm wife. 'Tain't so!

In our own rural club, our clubwomen study books along with homemaking, and last year sixteen members read about a hundred books on subjects of economics, travel, non-fiction, and biographical as well as entertaining fiction. These women are well informed.

* * *

Last June I saw 1,000 Nebraska farm women at a big State convention for farm women. A good cross section of the State, they were well dressed, intelligent, well balanced and cheerful. The most representative of them talked well from the public platform. All of them had constructive ideas on life and living in general. Most of them were happy women.

The time has come for city women to accept country women as their equals both from the intellectual and the cultural standpoint, at well as economically and socially. One of the greatest sins women are guilty of against women is their complacent attitude that they are better than others. They are very likely not better. Only different. We are universally so prone to judge others by the niggardly inches in our own particular yardsick.

So it's hands across the highways, city women! Let me be the first to stretch out a welcoming hand for a better understanding between urban, city, and rural women. For from that better understanding here in our own land, will come a national and an international understanding which will, we hope, some day bring a better form of world peace.

Candida Lane

Contributions to the Soapbox should not exceed 500 words. Space rates will be paid on publication of material. This feature was planned in a spirit of fun, and in that spirit it will be conducted. No unused manuscripts can be returned.

Making Jewelry From Amberol

By Alice Bryant
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Amberol is one of the most attractive materials being used today by amateur craftsmen for the making of costume jewelry. It is a synthetic product of the modern chemistry laboratory, and is sold under various names. You will find it in many lovely colors. It is inexpensive to use, and it requires few tools. Furthermore, the process is so simple that an inexperienced craftsman can get beautiful results.

Amberol can be had in sheets of any size or thickness, but you can make a number of hat ornaments, pins, belt buckles, pendants, and clips from a piece 3 by 8 inches, and ⅛-inch thick. Such a piece costs about 30 cents. This interesting material comes also in cylinders—to be used for making bracelets, and in ring blanks. It may be purchased at Fellowcrafters, 64 Stanhope Street, Boston, or at Universal Handicrafts Service, Rockefeller Center, New York City. In the catalog of the latter firm it is called synthetic amber.

Essential Tools

Essential tools are inexpensive. They include a coping saw frame and a package of saw blades, which may be had for 25 cents at any hardware store; a half-round file, a round and a half-round needle file, which cost 15 cents each; a small clamp, priced at 10 cents; two grades of sandpaper, medium and fine; and a cake of buffing compound, costing 25 cents.

A V-board is a necessary accessory and can be made from a piece of wood 5 or 6 inches long, 3 or 4 inches wide, and ½ to 1 inch thick. In one end make a V-shaped cut with the saw about 3 inches deep and 2 or 3 inches wide at the mouth. Clamp the board to the work table so that it projects beyond the edge. And here a suggestion as to the fitting of the saw blade into the frame seems important. Simply insert one end of the blade into the upper slot of the frame, with the saw teeth pointing downward and outward. Next, rest the upper arm of the frame against the edge of the work table; and press down on the handle until the other end of the blade can be slipped into its slot.

Suppose, for instance, you wish to make a butterfly pin. Saw from the amberol sheet a piece approximately the right size. (To safeguard the amberol from breaking, always place it over the V-board with its outer edges resting on the surface of the wood adjacent to the V-cut.) Then, having sketched the butterfly on paper, glue it to the amberol. Resting the latter on the V-board, saw carefully around the outline. The saw blade will enter the material more readily if a few scratches are made first; and it will work more smoothly if it is frequently run through a piece of wax candle.

The saw frame should be held in a verticle position, and the stroke should be deliberate, with very little pressure. Move the material gently with the left hand. When rounding a corner or following a distinct turn in the pattern, do not push the blade forward. Instead, slowly saw up and down several times in the same place—while gradually easing the amberol around with the left hand.

File the Rough Edges

When the sawing is completed, the rough edges and imperfections in the outline should be taken off with a file. Use the flat side for straight edges and the rounded side for curves. A very small V-board, made from a scrap of wood ⅛ to ½ inch thick, is valuable for this finishing process. It is held in the left hand, and thus the work can be turned frequently so that the edge being filed can always rest on the wood. A beveled edge gives an attractive finish. For this, slant the filing stroke toward the outer edge of the figure.

When the filing is completed, rub the amberol thoroughly with medium-weight sandpaper tacked to a small block of wood—until all scratches are effaced. The final step is the polishing. Moisten a piece of felt or thick suede with a paste made by mixing a little of the buffing compound with water. Rub vigorously until a brilliant lustre is attained. Wash off any remnants of compound and go over the piece with an oily cloth. The butterfly's body as well as the marks on the wings may be painted on the amberol with ordinary enamel. Pins of various lengths, clips, and the special cement for attaching them may be purchased from either of the companies mentioned.

Swedish Dainties

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Swedish Rolls

1¼ cups warm milk
4¼ cups flour
¼ cup sugar
¼ cup butter
2 eggs
2 yeast cakes
1 teaspoon salt
Cinnamon, sugar, almonds

Crumble yeast into bowl, add milk to dissolve the yeast. Add sugar, salt, beaten eggs and flour. Mix with hand. Add melted butter and mix thoroughly before turning it onto floured board and kneading it into a smooth, shiny dough. Place in well-greased bowl and cover. Let rise to double bulk—about 2 hours. Make crisscross with sharp knife through the dough and let rise another 45 minutes. Turn out on board, roll out to about ½ inch thickness, smear with melted butter. Sprinkle with cinnamon, sugar and almonds. Roll as for jelly roll and cut in pieces ¾ inch thick. Place either cut surface or sideways on baking tin and let rise until light—about 25 minutes. Bake in moderately hot oven, 380° F., for about 20 minutes. Lemon or vanilla extract may be added to the melted butter in the filling if desired.

Banana Bread

3 ripe bananas
1 cup sugar
2 cups flour
1 egg
½ teaspoon baking powder
2 teaspoons bicarbonate of soda
2 tablespoons melted butter
2 tablespoons applesauce
Pinch of salt

Mash bananas with wooden spoon. Add unbeaten egg and stir well. Add sugar, applesauce, and melted butter. Sift flour with baking powder and soda and add gradually to other mixture. Bake for about ½ hour with oven at 375° F. This is very good when buttered, as an afternoon snack.

Anna Coombs

El Paso Women Make Over Their City's Architecture

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

El Paso, Texas

Women of El Paso have decided that their border city—"the pass" between Mexico and the United States—should be as distinctive in appearance as it is in geographic location and history, and the result of their resolve now appears.

Thanks to a persistent campaign led by the women's division of the El Paso Chamber of Commerce, the city is taking on a Spanish-American air. These women, during the past seven or eight years, have talked practical business men into making over dull red brick buildings into gayly-tinted structures with red tiles on their roofs. They have persuaded hundreds of householders to build in the Spanish style, or to remodel with pastel colors, tile, and iron grill work.

Grasped the Idea Quickly

It all began some eight or nine years ago when Mrs. Olga Wilson, executive secretary of the El Paso Chamber of Commerce, put the idea before fellow members. The women grasped it quickly, but some of the men thought it an impractical dream. They don't think so any more. Just about every new house you see is in the Spanish Southwest tradition. Of course it isn't compulsory to build this way, and there are occasional individualists who haven't quite conformed. But it is clear that to build in any other style is an exceedingly unpopular thing to do. If the city administration doesn't actually issue a public reprimand, it is certain that the person who would think of putting up a Cape Cod Cottage or an old plantation home in this city on the Rio Grande would come under general disfavor. And who wants to do that?

Not El Paso business men, that's clear. They are co-operating remarkably well in the program. One chain department store has won great favor in the locality by erecting a Spanish building with certain Moorish touches on a corner of the principal square. Other downtown property owners have done clever remodeling jobs. A hotel, formerly nondescript in appearance, was painted a pale robin's egg blue with turquoise trim and given a tile roof. It is now an attractive building.

More to Come

And there's more to come. The Union Station of El Paso, as it stands today, is just an old red brick station with a tower of no particular style. But tomorrow it will be very different. El Paso women persuaded the company that operates the terminal to do over the station to keep step with the new day in El Paso architecture.

Women who are pushing this movement are rejoicing over the completed plans for the new Santa Fe freight depot. Even that utilitarian $94,000 structure, thanks to their persistent propaganda, is going to be Spanish.

Of course all this didn't come about without effort. The women of the Chamber, who number 200 or so, went to work in a systematic way. First they remodeled a house of their own to show what could be done.

At the same time, the women began working on the architects, urging them to persuade their clients to build in the Spanish style. Mrs. Otis Cole, Mrs. Wilson recalls, did a big piece of work in this field. At first it seemed hard to persuade them to do anything, but gradually they fell in with the idea. "Mrs. M. H. Welch, architect and builder, aided greatly by putting up many houses in the Spanish style," said Mrs. Wilson.

Then the women went to work to improve old residential neighborhoods. The particular object of their attention was Alameda Avenue, an approach to the city much used by tourists.

The women of the Chamber went at it block by block. They held meetings of all the residents in a single block and showed them what could be done. For such demonstrations, the women got art students to prepare "before and after" posters, the first showing the street as it then was, the other showing it as it might look if the houses were repainted in dainty Spanish colors and the exteriors changed just a bit. Then came the appeal, spoken in irresistible, pleading tones: "Won't you paint your little place? Paint it light blue, or white, or lavender, or yellow. It will look so attractive."

Persuaded City to Help

As a further appeal, the Chamber of Commerce women offered a prize of $150 for the best remodeled house. That got results.

The women persuaded the city to help in improving the street by planting trees and flowers in the center. And you should see Alameda Avenue now, with the zinnias all in bloom!

What is the secret of all this accomplishment?

"We keep everlastingly at the coat-tails of the men," said one of the women who has been with the project from the start. And the men of El Paso agree that this tells the story.

The women don't relax their efforts. Under Mrs. K. D. Lynch, chairman director of the Chamber of Commerce division, the work goes steadily on.

New York Fair Canceled

The New York County Fair, scheduled to take place at Madison Square Garden Sept. 10-20, has been canceled.

Contenders for prizes in domestic arts and farm products who have sent in their entries, may receive further information by communicating with the Fair's sponsoring organization, the American Institute of the City of New York, 60 East 42nd Street, New York. Telephone — Murray Hill 2-8430.

The Institute announcement states that the dislocation of industry, which was to have taken a major part in the fair, and its present application to national defense production rather than to production for consumer markets, makes the holding of the fair at this time impractical.

Countrywomen Will Meet at Ottawa

By the Canadian Press

Ottawa

Women from many parts of the Western Hemisphere will gather here September 3-10 for the Western Hemisphere region convention of the Associated Countrywomen of the World.

"Women's Part in the Defense of the Western Hemisphere," will be the theme of the convention, which is to be held under the auspices of the Federated Women's Institutes of Canada, the Canadian organization affiliated with the international body.

Members of the Associated Countrywomen in North and South America have been invited to attend. Prominent speakers will address the gathering. Mrs. Alfred Watt, world president of the Associated Countrywomen, said that details of the convention program will be announced shortly.

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Morristown, N.J. Dept. 20
10c tube with vanity (15c in Canada)

Girls of India Broadened By Guide Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Interesting evidence of how girls of India are becoming conscious of the outside world may be found in the way Indian Girl Guides are helping Poles and others in the path of war in countries far away from them, in addition to the war work they are doing for India and Britain.

A generation ago their interests were confined to the inside of their own houses. Now they are beginning to think of people at the other end of the world. Bombay Girl Guides provide money and comforts for the Polish Relief Fund. They have also contributed generously to the Guide Relief Fund which helps Guides of all nationalities who are now in England. In the South Indian State of Mysore, Guides recently organized an entertainment in aid of refugee children in England. The Guide movement has been a means of giving young Indian women new international contacts. An Indian Guider, Miss Niru Biswas attended the last international camp before the war, which was held in Hungary in the summer of 1939.

Combined With Local Work

Sometimes Indian Guides combine help for war sufferers with work for local Indian needs. In the Punjab and the ancient Rajputana State of Jodpur, Guides have held fêtes, half the proceeds of which have gone to war charities and the other half to the relief of famine in near-by districts. In Calcutta, Guides have been providing clothing for a local children's charity, which before the war, used to count on parcels from England. In every way Guides, Rangers and their officers have been taking a prominent part in war work. They are active in first-aid, and in Air-Raid Precautions in places where these are considered necessary. They help to collect scrap, including waste paper, and co-operate with local women's organizations.

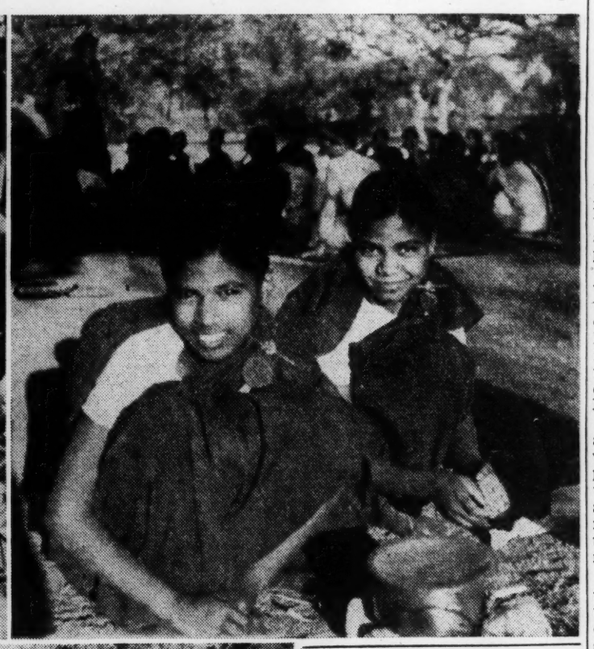
India contributed £835 out of the total of £48,000 raised by the Empire Guide Gift Week last year. Perhaps a more remarkable sum, however, was the £30 raised for war charities by eight Brownies on the island of Bahrein in the Persian Gulf.

The Guide movement was started in India in 1911 and was at first confined to children of European or mixed parentage. In 1916 the first Indian company was formed at Poona and it was thought a daring innovation to suggest that Indian girls should undertake Guide activities. At present the number of Guides in India is well over 42,000 and Indian girls go camping and hiking and learn to swim. Provision, however, is also made for those who are in seclusion and they have their meetings indoors, or in enclosed gardens. Sometimes these "purdah" Guides join in a march past, wearing their "burkas," the long white garment which covers secluded women from head to foot when they go out.

Seva Samiti

The Scout and Guide movement in India was, of course, of British origin so Indian nationalists have started a movement of their own on somewhat similar lines, which is known as the Seva Samiti.

G. Delap Stevenson



Upper Left—Girl Guides of Bombay, India. This photograph was taken when three divisions of Bombay Girl Guides met at the Cathedral High School, Bombay, early this year to offer prayers for victory. The European, Parsi, Jewish, Marathi, and Moslem Guides met separately. Upper Right—South Indian Rangers cooking at a rally. Lower—Guides of the First Barharwa Company, India, erecting a flagstaff. Guide activities for girls belonging to some of the religions of India are a tremendous step toward freedom of womanhood. Certain groups wear costumes similar to traditional Indian women's dress.

British Teacher Faces His World With Courage

By J. Emlyn Williams

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Few professions have been more seriously affected by the war than that of teaching. The calling-up of many teachers has meant the reorganization of school life in many communities, while interrupted and disjointed curricula, due to evacuation, have presented many difficulties.

Evacuation is a very special problem in itself. Most professions and occupations are victims of the Blitzkrieg mainly to the extent that their offices or workshops are destroyed. Provided their raw material exists, work upon it can be continued as if nothing had happened. But the teacher is doubly handicapped because his raw materials—the pupils—are being daily influenced by what is going on. These sensitive human factors may not be the same after a night's bombing, even though the material damage in their particular district is little or nothing.

Pupils Who Were Up All Night

To teach children who have spent nights in air-raid shelters or been disturbed by enemy air-raids and come to school, sleepy-eyed, listless, and weary, is an unenviable task.

The efficient way in which the teachers have dealt with the problem of evacuation (and often re-evacuation) of hundreds of thousands of children from bombed or unsafe areas to other parts of the country has won general praise. The story did not end when the parents bade good-bye to their children at the railway stations. The teachers had to establish their pupils in the new homes and make their new schools as efficient as possible.

The adjustments to be made were not easy. New and up-to-date school buildings with all modern amenities had often to be exchanged for old-fashioned, ill-equipped buildings, which were already inadequate for the local children themselves.

In many places, arrangements had to be made whereby the local children went to school for the morning session and the evacuees for the afternoon, or vice versa. It needs little imagination to realize the difficulties of attempting to give formal instruction in the afternoon to children who have been running about all the morning. And a headmaster, or headmistress, for example, whose pupils were distributed among four different schools in the new neighborhood found it difficult to coordinate the work. In some cases, schools which were formerly in so-called safe areas and receiving evacuees have themselves had to be evacuated elsewhere as the Blitzkrieg affected them.

But both teachers and children have become inured to the new conditions. More than half a million children were reported to have been evacuated from London alone. Many of these from the East End, for example, had rarely seen the real countryside, and the new sensations of seeing real farm animals and playing in real green fields have had important effects upon them. Reports indicate that where evacuated children have returned home it has generally been at the request of the parents rather than of the children.

The return of many children to London and other large towns has also raised many problems. It has been estimated that of the 700,000 evacuated from here nearly 100,000 have returned. For some months, owing to disturbed conditions, many children, especially in the East End, did not attend school at all. But by the end of 1940 it was authoritatively stated that the enrollment of those elementary and secondary school children still here was quite satisfactory.

But if the children were in the schools, the supply of teachers was often inadequate. Thus, only a few months ago in one London school three teachers were gallantly attempting to cope with nearly 200 children of different grades. "We keep them occupied," was the teachers' laconic reply to inquiries as to how they carried on.

Daylight raids have, of late, been very few and of short duration. But where the children have come under enemy fire, reports show they have generally reacted normally. The story is told of a little girl trying to bribe her four-year-old brother to hurry into an air-raid shelter by saying: "Now, come along, and if you are very quiet, you may hear a bomb drop." It is often forgotten that the training fundamental to such an attitude—the instruction in counteracting the temptation to panic and fear, in the use of gas-masks, air-raid shelters, etc.—is the result of the painstaking instruction of the teachers.

Thought Deepened

Amid the great physical uprooting since the outbreak of war there has also come an intellectual uprooting. Just as the horizons of many children have been extended, so the thought of the teachers is being deepened.

On the whole, the teaching profession still looks primarily to the furthering of educational ideals. And, nowadays, in view of the present challenges to the very fundamentals of education, this takes the form of discussion of the essential future changes. The raising of the school-leaving age is one of the very necessary improvements demanded. At a time when the very form of society is visibly changing they feel there should be a direct advance toward a more democratic system of education. Events are forcing new viewpoints and new judgments upon the teaching profession. So that even while they are facing the complicated problems of totalitarian war, the teachers are planning post-war Britain.

Through the Editor's Window

How to Read Poems

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Blessed be books! I have been having such a deeply satisfying time with one of them that this is no proper review at all, but a few notes from my reading. For here is a volume which should help you learn to read poetry. And to read poetry means of course to read it aloud, and to convey to another in your reading the worth and beauty of the poem.

It is, I suppose, a textbook for college classes, but the bulk of the volume is given to a collection of poetry that is in itself worth having; while the chapters of notes and comment, and most of all Chapter X, entitled "On Reading Poems," from which I have just emerged, should light up the whole experience of one who would read the poems. So, if you wish to increase your appreciation of poetry, here is a book I think you may wish to consider using: "Reading Poems, an Introduction to Critical Study," by Wright Thomas and Stuart Gerry Brown (Oxford University Press, New York. $2.75).

But to go back to Chapter X, and a few of my reading notes. . . . He who reads a poem must create a poem in his own consciousness. It was in the mind of the poet, but is as a lifeless thing until the reader, recapturing it, brings it to life through creating it in his own mental experience.

Certain skills are needed to do this, but they can be increased through training and practice. One of these is the ability to use language to create experience. The poet has done this, and the reader must now with that same language discover and re-create the experience. If one realizes that using language to create experience is a skill, one will realize that careful study of a poem will not tear it to pieces but help one to get what the poet himself experienced. The authors quote Shakespeare's sonnet, "That time of year thou mayst in me behold," and in four and a half pages of analysis provide an illuminating lesson in critical study of the use of language, the difference between the "plain sense" that a poem makes, and the "experience it creates," the difference between reading on a "verbal level" and really "using language" as an expression of experience.

* * *

Quoting T. S. Eliot they also bring out that the only way to use language to communicate feeling is to introduce a set of objects that can serve to arouse it. Shakespeare's yellow leaves on boughs "that shake against the cold" like "bare ruin'd choirs, where late the sweet birds sang," illustrate.

One must, then, cultivate an imagination which will form mental images which correspond to human experience, which will mentalize the experience of seeing, hearing, smelling, tasting, feeling. The richness of a poem relies on the reader's ability to imagine several of these at once.

And what of scanning and meter, you ask? How far from the ancient pedestrianism of classroom scanning is this discussion of hearing the beats of the poem, the pulses that throb through it so that, as in music, one is conscious of the time or tempo! Poems should be read aloud—always. The ear can be trained to catch this rhythm pattern, and to note the play of counterpoint against it. The pace may be slow and dignified, or light hearted and gay, depending on the meaning. Scanning and meter come alive when made merely a means of capturing the poet's experience. So also do the rhyme patterns—end rhymes, internal rhymes; wonderful fresh experiments in matching and pairing sounds in design.

Last in the points discussed in this excellent chapter of teaching, is how to discriminate between a good and a poor poem. Yes, you can learn to know the difference, even if you are just beginning your poetry-appreciation career. But it is not the difference between what you "like" and what you "do not like." That is something else.

Two points, there are, by which to check your poem: 1, Clarity of the actual communication; and 2, The value of the experience communicated. Obviously a slight and worthless experience may be communicated very clearly, while on the other hand a true and significant experience may be thoroughly befogged in the telling. Both 1 and 2 in full are essential. Individually, of course, one decides what is a "valuable experience." The authors bring out that it must be true in the sense of genuine, sincere, impersonal, universal. It may be very simple and small, but it should be real. I am thinking of Robert Burns's "Wee, sleekit, cowrin, tim'rous beastie"—the field mouse whose house his plough upturned.

* * *

This poem, by the way, illustrates another criterion the authors bring up for evaluating experience. The poem, they say, which creates an experience exclusively personal does not measure up in its number 2. Do you see how Burns if he had been self-absorbed might have dwelt merely on personal feelings about destroying the beastie's "hoos"? Instead, he saw in his and the mouse's experience a universal one — "the best-laid schemes o' mice an' men gang aft agley." The poet or writer exclusively absorbed in examining his own sensations, no matter how well he uses his language, is not creating an experience that is in the realm of truth, for truth is impersonal, impartial, universal.

If you are a teacher I hope you read poetry to your classes. You don't have to teach English: I once had a math teacher who read us Browning. Or if you are a parent, or a big brother or sister, I hope you read poetry to the younger ones. And if you always wished you could write poetry, there is another sentence from this book (which, by the way, has good indexes, excellent notes on the poems, and other things textbooks should have and proper reviews should mention). Here is the sentence: "The art of **making** poems is only completed by the parallel art of **reading** poems."

A Tuesday Column.

Invitation to Learn

The Youth Round Table

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Massachusetts

Dear Chairman:

I have derived much pleasure from the Youth Round Table. It seems to serve as an invitation to learn, and to exchange ideas in a friendship-forming way—in writing to each other. What a truly pleasurable method of "getting acquainted" with new ideas, customs, knowledge of real importance, etc.

Although I have only a few correspondents, I find them so very interesting that I should like to have many more.

(Miss) B. B.

* * *

Illinois

Dear Editor and Friends:

Nearly eleven years ago, when I was fifteen, I made many friends through "The Mail Bag," and still retain many of them today. Since I have always wanted pen pals residing in foreign countries, I thought, perhaps, The Youth Round Table might come to my assistance.

I should so love to correspond with young women of my age, married or single, in the Spanish language, my preference being that they be natives of any of the Spanish-speaking countries, for I am anxious to hear of their customs, etc.

I have studied Spanish for the last seven years, in fact, I shall continue to study it, out of sheer love for it. I belong to a Spanish conversation class, which meets twice a week, taught by a gentleman from Madrid.

Over three years ago, I met my husband at the Spanish Society here in Chicago, and we frequently converse in Spanish, for he is Mexican. We had the marvelous opportunity of spending a month in Mexico in 1938, so I will be only too glad to relate all the interesting things we saw and did, should my future friends care to hear them. It might be well to mention that in spite of all my study I still make mistakes in Spanish, so that any would-be pen pals won't expect a perfect letter!

(Mrs.) G. C. M.

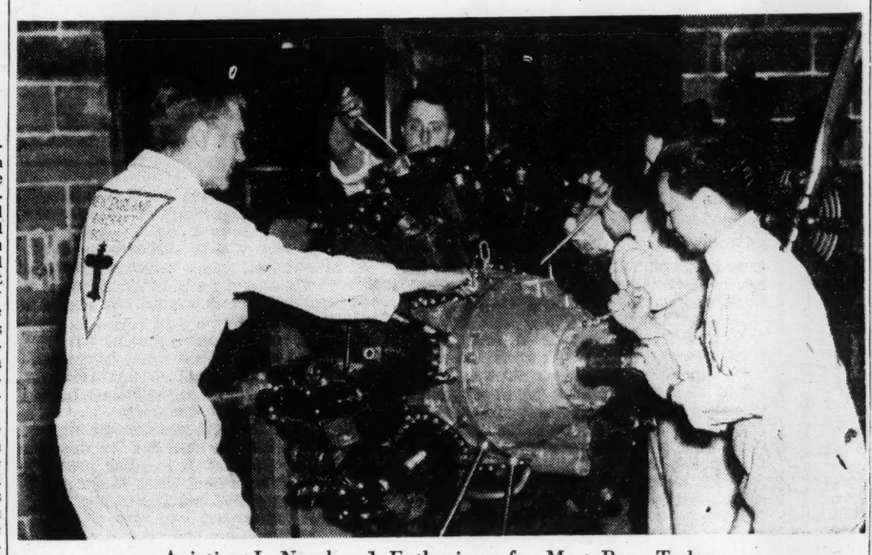
A Tuesday Column

The College Woman

In several of the magazines designed for popular consumption there are attempts to typify the modern college woman and the collegiate attitude toward politics and social problems. The lackadaisical attitude on the part of women students toward politics and social affairs was not only noted but described as a chic and smart way of looking at the world. . . . If we should ever discover that this is the conscious attitude of the majority of college women, our faith in the desirability of the education of women would be immediately shattered. . . .

We should like to do our part to remedy the mistaken impression that may have been created by some of the literature directed toward new college students. College is not a finishing school where you learn that it is good to read the morning papers and be well-informed; college is a beginning, where . . . you learn that it is possible to "do something" toward remedying undesirable conditions.

Barnard Bulletin, quoted in What the Colleges Are Doing.



Aviation Is Number 1 Enthusiasm for Most Boys Today

No matter what length the war, aviation seems a safe job choice for boys and a good aircraft school offers time well spent. Here, a twin-row radial nears the final touches of reconditioned perfection that fits it for more hours in the air, as these young fellows complete another day in their school work at the East Boston Airport, where they are attending the New England Aircraft School.

A School 'Tour' Through 21 Republics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

West Palm Beach, Fla.

When Central Junior High School put on its annual achievement show it built a South American exhibit into a form intended to show the present and potential value of its relationship to the United States and called the result "Hemisphere Solidarity."

Students, wearing a variety of costumes, such as Indian, caballero, or great ladies, directed the visitors through 21 republics. Historically the exhibit was divided into three parts. The Mayan Temple of Warriors, carved from soap, an Inca quipa, made of cords, and Aztec designs represented the ancient period. Maps, pottery, and miniature homes and villages portrayed the Spanish influence. But it was Latin America of today in which the young people took the keenest relish.

How much tin? How much iron ore? How many inhabitants are German? These questions were all answered in some form or another. A model rubber camp and an oil field done to scale emphasized those products of ever increasing potentialities.

Maps, drawings and colored posters hung under the flags of the republics showed products and typical scenes. Handicraft, embroidery, and pottery and even games and books took up the life of today and made it real.

Geographically the trip began at Laredo, Texas, and with a pause at The Alamo followed the Pan-American Highway into Central America. The itinerary then followed the Andes Chain, thence back up the east coast, ending in New York City, presuming the traveler took the plane at Havana.

The exhibit grew out of the "exploratory language course" which this school conducts. In the eighth grade, "research" work is done through legends and stories and from all possible sources, ranging from encyclopedias to travel folders, information is gathered, and by means of posters and modeled scenes is portrayed in authentic manner. By the time the eighth grade has covered its work the pupils have had a taste of Latin and of Spanish and are ready to choose which language they wish to continue in the ninth. And here it is pointed out that a question of teacher does not enter, as the instructor is the same in each case.

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The Home Forum

Any Ice Today, Lady?

IN YOUR TOWN the answer to that is, I think, an amused shake of the head. For you're probably thoroughly modern, and every kitchen has its immaculate refrigerator. But in Jaalam, because we're of New England, and because we can't quite see the sense of paying good money to keep things cold in winter—and for other reasons—we still have ice-boxes. And we still have yellow ice-wagons. And we still, happily, have ice-men. We like it. We hope that the time is still far distant when the ice houses on North Pond will be marked only by grassy sawdust mounds, when the last ice-wagon will be converted into a chicken coop, when the last ice-man presents his tongs and thin-bladed axe to the Antiquarian Society and steps into legend. For then we'll be missing something.

You take one of these hot midsummer mornings—the sort when everyone down town says: "Another one, eh?" Then I remember, on coming home, to put the red ice-card in the bay window. And, in mid-morning, the screen door bangs. In the kitchen, someone whistles the Hut-Sut song and rattles milk bottles. I go out; it's Cliff Stover, tall, red-headed, with a rubber apron slung over his back. He grins. He says: "Hiyuh."

"Hiyuh. Keep you busy, Cliff?"

"Do they?" He whistles, lowers a translucent block of greenish crystal into the chest. This tall young man, closing the chest lid with a bang, hooking tongs over his shoulder, I can recall when he was one of the small fry clamoring for chips at the ice-team tailboard. We chat briskly, of baseball, of goats, and of draft numbers. Cliff figures on trying naval aviation in the fall. Then the screen door bangs, the Hut-Sut song dwindles and the rubber apron swings as Cliff swaggers down across the lawn. Something in the outline, the gesture, makes me think of Superman and his flowing cloak. Then I sweep up grass clippings, empty the pan under the ice-box, mop the floor and think seriously of that electric refrigerator.

* * *

They're fine. I'd like one. But—I do' know. I'd miss Cliff. I'd miss hearing of that third-base problem of the town team. And I'd miss touch with something that's a pleasant memory. For once, back in the days when the yellow ice-wagons were horse-drawn, and electric refrigeration wasn't even thought of, I was an ice-man myself. I can count half a dozen others in town who were; lawyers, engineers, garage mechanics we are now, but once we too were Supermen, whirling in and out of kitchens, sleeves rolled up to give our biceps full play, slamming screen doors, tracking in lawn clippings, liking it. It made a good summer job; it still does.

And it made more than that. We weren't then concerned with storing memories; but these were perhaps the best pay we had. Now, when I've been enlightened by Tom Sullivan over some legal quirk, our talk often takes a strange turn. Tom says: "You never filled the old Mansion House chest, did you? That was before your time." And then Tom brags, and I remember highlights of my career, and on the train we compare notes with others of the fraternity. We wonder if the red-headed Superman of today has the times we had. Man dear, ice-toting was a real job in those days! Why, you take on a hot Saturday in August—

Not many of us see the summer dawns, these days, save when we're starting for Maine or for a morning round of golf. But then we saw it daily. Half awake, we stumbled sleepily through the silent town; once I recall seeing three deer browsing under an early apple tree in Harding's orchard, across from the old High School. They looked at me calmly, melted into the shadows. And always the ice-house was cool, and dim, and misty, the dwelling-place of greenish light. We barred loose the great blocks, sent them rumbling down the runways, hosed them on the platform, loaded carts and jammed in tailboards. Then there was stable work—for this was before the world was mechanized. We fed hay and grain, cleaned stalls, curry-combed, harnessed. By six-thirty, it was breakfast time. Orange juice and toast? Don't be silly! Oatmeal porridge, buckwheat cakes, bacon, eggs, thin-sliced steak and thick-sliced bread, oven-fresh, to sop up the last traces of bacon. Orv Whitely ran the ice-teams in those days, before the Rossini boys came down from Chesham; and Orv's wife knew ice-team appetites.

* * *

We rolled out into a still drowsy world; thin smoke rose from kitchen chimneys, now and again someone bicycled past to the pump works. We served the Square first, a quiet Square with the morning papers in bundles on the paper store porch, an early trolley car waiting on the switch, the markets opening and clerks setting out boxes of corn and piled watermelons. I wonder, now, how many baskets of ice I've shaved for soda fountains and for fish chests and meat counters. The Superman of today misses that; in the store cellars small mysterious genii are busy, and frost-coated pipes do his work. And he misses, too, another thing about the Square. That was the Friday filling of the great chests.

Sometimes Tom and Carter Whidden and I, alumni icemen, wonder if young Cliff could have kept pace with us. There isn't, we've figured, a single ice-cooled meat chest left in town, and probably this Superman of today doesn't handle an uncut cake a week. But we did that. The light Friday route finished, we'd load again, back up to the market. Last week's ice, now thin and worn, we'd pack far back in the chest; you crawled in and worked on your knees, bent double, while drops from overhead ran down your neck. Then you went out, up-ended a cake on the tailboard, hitched your apron high on your left shoulder, settled your tongs. Bent-kneed, you got under it, straightened, walked away under your two-hundred-pound load.

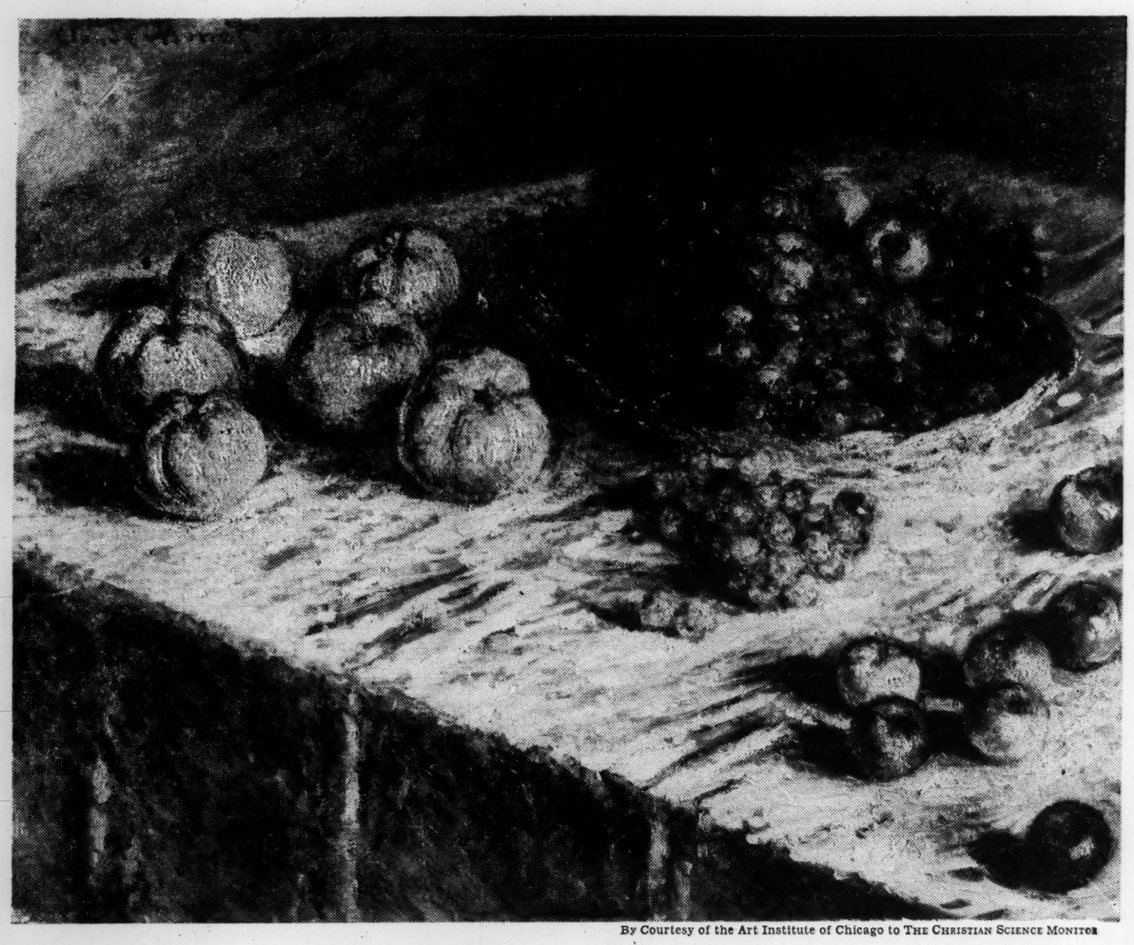
Up the back steps, across the order room, onto the scales; Ote Bassett, spectacles low on his nose, flicked the weight along the bar; he nodded, and you stepped off. Up three more steps, a clever tilt of your left shoulder; you stowed the cake and went back. There was art in this, and skill; it wasn't brute strength, but balance. Nowadays I'm mildly amused when some sports writer burbles about "watch charm" guards, or marvels over the ability of small men to smack golf balls a country mile. It's such nonsense! Orv Whitely was lean and spare and his head came to my shoulder. But Orv could twirl one of those ice-cakes as though it ran on bearings; he could walk away under nearly double his weight and, at the same time, argue hotly about yesterday's third inning. Orv's ability came in part from timing and co-ordination; mainly, I suspect, it came from an amused contempt of size and bulk. I learned much from Orv.

* * *

And I learned much from the job. There is in me still a deep respect for men who work with their hands, for the cleverness and skill they bring to even the simplest tasks. You had to know how to stow your load; chests differed, and you learned the trick of cutting to fit; you got the hang of carrying with elbow on hipbone; you learned to keep an ax sharp. And in all this you took a good pride, a healthy pride. You respected yourself; it was something to be a good ice-man, a good hand with the tongs.

I like to remember that I was that myself, once. I like to remember ambling through the village streets, stopping, banging screen doors, rattling milk bottles, making change, shooing small fry away from the tailboard, climbing to the seat and, with a shake of the reins, plodding on with an eye open for red cards in bay windows. It was good fun. Perhaps all hard work is really good fun.

DANIEL CHASE



By Courtesy of the Art Institute of Chicago to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"FRUIT: APPLES AND GRAPES": *A Painting by Claude Monet*

ALTHOUGH MONET, the great French impressionist painter, was primarily a landscape painter, devoted to color experiment, he did an occasional still life, of which this is a brilliant example.

We think of apples and grapes in terms of conventional color and handsome textures. Monet thought of them as dazzling color possibilities, a basis on which to improvise. Even the white tablecloth could not escape his prismatic touch, and becomes an opalescent background for glittering jewel-like color.

The large apples at the left are light green, with occasional red stains, but the little "lady apples" at the right have deep crimson cheeks, to which the strong green of the remaining surface responds like emeralds to rubies. The grapes in the basket, some deepest blue and others translucent amber, are remarkable for their luminous qualities.

The Dutch still-life painters of the seventeenth century loved to paint elaborate compositions of fruits and flowers, and they were astonishingly exact in their representation of subtle differences in textures,—the velvet of tulip petals and smoky bloom of grapes and plums. These fascinating aspects interested Monet not at all. All he cared about was the way light struck objects, shattering their colored surfaces (in his opinion) into various aspects of the rainbow.

After all, one cannot get everything into a picture: Monet was quite capable of making an intelligent choice.

CHARLES FABENS KELLEY

No Slavery for Man

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MUCH IS BEING said and written today on the subject of slavery, and all freedom-loving people are eagerly anticipating the happy day when good shall have proved its supremacy over the forces of evil in the present world conflict, and individuals and nations now serving under the yoke of the aggressor shall be set at liberty.

Yet even this achievement will not put an end to the mental slavery which holds hosts of men and women in subjection. Some individuals are dominated by the mistaken belief of sickness, sorrow, disease, or pain; some are in bondage to a false sense of inferiority, fear, lack, limitation, anxiety, or hopelessness; while others are enslaved by the indulgence of sinful desires or ugly traits of disposition. To all such unhappy sufferers Christian Science holds out the certainty of permanent release, for its teachings, based upon the Bible, reveal to human understanding the truth of real being, of which Christ Jesus said (John 8:32), "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."

On page 227 of her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written: "I saw that the law of mortal belief included all error, and that, even as oppressive laws are disputed and mortals are taught their right to freedom, so the claims of the enslaving senses must be denied and superseded. The law of the divine Mind must end human bondage, or mortals will continue unaware of man's inalienable rights and in subjection to hopeless slavery, because some public teachers permit an ignorance of divine power,—an ignorance that is the foundation of continued bondage and of human suffering." The so-called law of mortal mind is but a mockery of law, for its only support is the testimony of the five physical senses. Mankind, accepting this testimony, has steadfastly believed that man, who is God's own image, may become the victim of circumstance, environment, weather conditions, disease, disaster, and every other form of evil. But this enslaving ignorance may be replaced with the spiritual understanding of the true facts of existence, and the law of mortal mind be overthrown and trampled underfoot.

It is generally admitted that God, Spirit, is ever present, omnipotent, infinite, and Christian Science reveals this divine allness as Mind. Man, therefore, created in God's own likeness, is Mind's idea, manifestation, or reflection, and expresses Mind's pure and perfect thoughts and attributes. The Psalmist must have caught some glimpse of this spiritual reality when he asked (Psalms 139:7), "Whither shall I go from thy spirit? or whither shall I flee from thy presence?" And then, throughout the following verses, he has stressed the utter impossibility of any separation between God and man. In the knowledge that man is God's idea, forever existing in eternal Mind, Christ Jesus made his positive assertion (John 10:30), "I and my Father are one." Christian Science teaches us today how to recognize our true individuality or selfhood. This understanding is not too lofty for practical application in the daily round of human affairs. On the contrary, the individual who possesses and utilizes it is in a position to refute the claims of the physical senses and to prove them lawless and powerless.

An author creates his characters mentally, putting thoughts into their minds and words into their mouths. These characters have no power to change their individualities or to conduct their lives in any way other than that which he wills for them. They reflect, in fact, their author's mind. Neither has the real man power to change his individuality, created as he is in the likeness of perfect Mind. Unless sin, disease, lack, limitation, and every other form of evil are part of the divine nature and character, they cannot be expressed or experienced by man, God's reflection. Throughout the Scriptures it is always so-called mortal man who is condemned to suffering and servitude. On His image and likeness God bestowed dominion. This rightful sense of dominion can be realized, here and now, by all who are ready and willing to rid themselves of the mistaken belief in a mind or life separate from God, and to claim their true individuality as the manifestation of perfect Mind. This real selfhood includes all true thoughts and right ideas with which to overthrow the unlawful claims of the physical senses. The sick, the sorrowful, and the discontented; the unloving and the unloved; the fearful, the wicked, and the overanxious; the utterly hopeless, and those in bondage to beliefs of heredity—all may lift their hearts and turn confidently to divine Mind, Love, to receive the pure thoughts and spiritual inspiration that will comfort and heal and make them anew. Goodness, intelligence, wisdom, harmony, health, holiness, love, contentment, joy, and untold freedom are ever present, unlimited, and instantly available.

There is no slavery for man. Any individual, with the Bible and the teachings of Christian Science for his guides, can know the truth which frees from bondage, no matter what form that bondage may assume, or how stout and strong the bonds may seem to be. Like Christ Jesus, he can become conscious of his oneness with the Father and abide under the protection of divine Mind, thus proving what Mrs. Eddy says of man (Science and Health, p. 518): "His birthright is dominion, not subjection. He is lord of the belief in earth and heaven,—himself subordinate alone to his Maker. This is the Science of being."

Song for a City

Sing to me, city!
Draw from my heart
The song that waits there,
Silent and fettered and eager
For your voice.

Fling it across
These ragged rooftops—
Let it unfurl
Like some glad banner
Calling to the sky!

Let it descend
Magnificently
Into a tangle
Of forgotten streets
And never end—

Ah, city!
Why do I entreat?
There should be thanks enough
Only to walk these sidewalks
By a singing street!

E. S. L.

Wherein Aunt Patty Arrives

AUNT PATTY was already out of the stage. She was tap-tapping about on the pavement on her little high heels, to kiss everybody. The stage man was putting out the trunk, and he and their father were carrying it in through the doorway while Patty kissed Jed and herself. The stage was red trimmed with beautiful tracings of a gold vine. . . . Aunt Patty had brown ringlets coming out from under her hat, and the hat was longer from front to back than it was from side to side. On the hat was a fluff of bright little yellowish feathers, and the hat was green. . . .

Lena knew that she was missing some of Aunt Patty, but she must see the stage go. Aunt Patty would stay. . . . She must see the horses paw several times at the rough stones of the gutter and tighten the traces. The great wheels had iron tires. The hoofs slipped on the stones and made a great ado of getting away. . . .

She was glad Aunt Patty had not yet got her hat off and that she had not missed too much. Patty was standing in the middle of the floor and Jed had his arm about her waist. She was sweet to see and sweet to smell, and Lena ran her hand swiftly down her green silk skirt to feel the shiny, sweet feel of it.

Patty had on little diamond dewdrop earrings. Her shoes and her stockings were black and shiny and new. She rustled and crackled when she sat down. All the children sat down around her, close up to her dress, which was long to the instep when she stood but lay about her feet when she sat down.

"Only one can sit on my lap at a time," she said. . . .

After the supper was over, they all sat in the front room again, Reed, Lena, Jed, Allie, and Andrew sat close about the guest on little stools or on the floor. Patty had on the same shining green dress she had worn on the journey. Lena was uncertain whether to think of her as large or small. Beside their mother she seemed small, but above the children she rose large and shiny. Now she quivered and shook easily because of the ear pendants, and she laughed nearly all the time.

"Is this part of your dress? Is it for any use?" Jed asked. He held up a deep ruffle-like part that hung from the waist.

"It's a lot of use to me," she said. "It's my peplum."

Everybody laughed, even their father. Aunt Patty seemed to sparkle like her own bright little diamond ear pendants. When she laughed most there seemed to be a bright sunlight all about her which shone, even over every child. Jed fondled her gold bracelet and Lena wanted to see what time it was by the little gold watch that was pinned somewhere inside Patty's bosom. Andrew whispered that he could hear it tick when he leaned against her arm. . . .

Reed's spelling book was brought and he could spell any word on the first forty pages. This was a wonder to Patty and she tried him on some of the words. Then she wanted to try Lena on some of the words, but Lena could spell only two or three of the easiest ones. Then Jed and Allie were asked to say the letters and to point out some of them, but Allie could count to a hundred so fast that it made him dizzy and he had to shut his eyes. Lena began at a hundred and counted downward as fast as Allie was counting upward, and the mother said that their mathematics were after all not much use to them, for they could not button six buttons into six buttonholes and balance them rightly.—From "I Love My Bonny Bride," in "Not By Strange Gods," by ELIZABETH MADOX ROBERTS. (New York: Viking.)

Blueberries

Up on the hill where the birches are black
And the shouts of the bluejays keep coming back
And the skirts of the blueberry pickers sail
Over the gems in the blueberry pail,
Away up there like bowls of sky
The bushes drip their fruits like rain
And nothing lives upon the earth
Can duplicate the stain.
Not the blue of the gentian sunk
Low in the wood by the alder's trunk,
Nor the blue of the chicory fresh and wild
And gaudy on its spindle stile;
Not the blue of the dawn or even
The bluebird's wing that leaps at heaven,
Nothing can copy the blueberry color
Soft on the bush and lush as water.
And there's the smell in the blueberry glade
Warm and sweet as if the sun
Dipped its arms in the blueberry roots
And rose to grow as one.
And there's the pleasure without word,
The thrill of the heart no word can fit,
When the mouth takes in a blueberry pearl
And the tongue can copy the stain of it.

ELIZABETH JANE ASTLEY

Are There Any Young Jokes?

I CAN TESTIFY to the ripened age of at least one anecdote. I was writing a supposedly light-hearted article on food, and somewhere in it, with intent mildly to be facetious, I said that on the average Englishman's dinner table there were but three staple vegetables, to wit, boiled potatoes, boiled cabbage—and another helping of the boiled potatoes.

Shortly after the publication of this article I got an indignant letter from an Englishman transplanted on Australian soil. I couldn't make up my mind whether he was the most literal person in the Antipodes or a subtle satirist. For he began by stating that I was woefully astray on simple arithmetic since I had mentioned three vegetables and then had listed only two. For further proof of my abysmal ignorance he pointed out that there were ever so many edible and nourishing growths common to the British Isles. He must have had access to a seedman's catalogue for he enumerated a long string—the beetroot, the mangelwurzel, the scarlet runner bean, the turnip—four kinds of turnip; the vegetable marrow and thus alphabetically right on down to watercress.

I was running then a syndicate department of my favorite jokes. (It started out to be a series of fifty jokes but because of the forbearance of the American public, it ran for over seven years, six days a week.) So next day in my space I repeated the line which had provoked my Australian correspondent to wrath and quoted his letter in full and tacked on a confession. My modest effusion, I admitted, was merely a paraphrase of an old joke. I had twisted around and revamped the time-encysted wheeze about the teacher who asked a pupil to name six animals encountered in the Arctic regions and the pupil had replied, "Three walruses and three polar bears." I went on to say that as a small boy I had heard this from my father and I presumed it was fairly hoary at that time.

In a day or two along came a letter from a professor of economics at Cornell University who said that like most bookish men he had a hobby. His hobby was tracing the genesis of popular jokes. A morbid pursuit, if you're asking me, and calculated to pierce to the very vitals of the storytelling profession. But, by his own confession, that's what it was.

He added, "You say you suspect the joke regarding the fauna indigenous to the polar regions possibly was old even when your father recited it to you. By virtue of my investigations I am able to confirm this suspicion on your part. The item in question is even older than your father's generation. If you will consult Josephus, the historian on Jewish antiquities, in such and such canto and on such and such a page of the standard edition of his works, you will get further illumination as to my meaning."

So I looked in Josephus' great tome where the professor indicated I should look, and I came on a passage to this effect: "It is inscribed among the earlier chronicles that in ancient Thebes a sage, addressing one of his followers, said, 'My son, name for me six quadrupeds peculiar to Ethiopia?' Whereupon the disciple with promptness answered, 'Master, three water-horses and three camelopards.'"

So it would appear that at the time Josephus gave this durable evergreen further and revived circulation—and Josephus was born twenty-odd years before the beginning of the Christian era—the little trinket already was venerated as a classic.—From "Exit Laughing," by IRVIN S. COBB. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1941

Intimate Message: Washington

Did President 'Miss Boat' on Nonpartisanship? ..... *By R. L. S.*

We think it a great pity that when Mr. Roosevelt consulted congressional leaders yesterday on his return from his visit with Mr. Churchill he did not include the Republican leaders, too. Perhaps Mr. Roosevelt will get in touch with them later on. But as the announcement came over the yellow sheets of the news ticker in this office yesterday, telling how Mr. Roosevelt had called "Senate and House leaders to the White House" to give them "an accounting of foreign policy developments of the last two weeks, including details of his conference at sea with Prime Minister Churchill" we looked in vain for Republicans.

The group included the Vice-President, Senate Majority Leader Barkley, Chairman Connally of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Chairman George of the Senate Finance Committee, Acting Speaker Woodrum and Chairman Bloom of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

But there were no Republicans. Perhaps the conference was not so much an "accounting," as it was a meeting to lay party strategy for future legislative action. In that case the absence of the Republicans would be understandable. But what a gesture to nonpartisan good will it would have been if Mr. Roosevelt had included Senator McNary, minority leader, let us say, or Senator Austin, assistant leader, or Representative Martin, the minority leader of the House.

Too Big for One Party

The Administration is still drawing dividends from its inclusion of Senator Vandenberg and other Republicans at the Treasury conference with Mr. Morgenthau at which the tax emergency needs were canvassed. It was agreed that the situation required unified national action toward certain agreed-upon goals.

And now the Roosevelt meeting with Mr. Churchill is too big a matter to be shared with only one party. Mr. Roosevelt must guard constantly against the fate that befell Woodrow Wilson in his well-meant efforts to win a better world order. The White House cannot be too scrupulous in this. The fact is that Mr. Roosevelt does not, and has not, sufficiently consulted the leaders of the nation's "loyal opposition," in the past, and that serious results may come from it.

But having said that, one wonders if it justifies the record of Republican hesitation and hostility which has been set down, in four major votes, since the emergency began. These votes were on:

Repeal of the arms embargo.
Passage of the Lead-Lease Bill.
Adoption of the Selective Service Act.
Extension of the period of training under the act.

How Republicans Voted

The votes on these four crucial matters are on record. Everyone of them was of vital concern to America's protection and self-defense. The Republican votes, set down below, speak for themselves. In each case, if the minority party had been left to itself, the law would have been defeated.

Here is the Republican vote on the repeal of the arms embargo: Senate, 8 Republicans for, 15 against; House, 21 Republicans for, 143 against.

Lend-Lease Bill:
Ten Republican Senators for, 17 against; 24 Republican House members for, 135 against.

Adoption of the Burke-Wadsworth Selective Service Law:
Seven Republican Senators for, 10 against; 46 Republican House members for, 88 against.

Extension of military service (Aug. 12):
Seven Republican Senators for, 13 against; 21 House Republicans for, 133 against.

Has G. O. P. Gone Isolationist?

That is the record. The Republicans have voted not to repeal the rigid arms embargo which prevented the United States from sending aid and assistance to the struggling democracies across the seas; they have voted against the Lend-Lease Bill which permitted the United States to aid Great Britain in its life and death struggle; they voted against the draft act designed to strengthen America's defenses whose co-author was Representative James W. Wadsworth of New York, himself a Republican; and they have just voted in the House, in a ratio or over 6 to 1, against the recommendation of the Chief of Staff of the Army, for a continuation of military service.

On each of these bills, it is fair to say, some Republicans would have switched their votes if particular provisions had been changed. In the latest ballot, some of them, probably, would have gone along with the Administration if a 12 months' extension had been substituted for an 18 months' extension.

But it is the cumulative effect of this continuous record of Republican opposition that is significant. Is it a record on which the Republican Party is prepared to go before the country, in the congressional elections next year, and the presidential election in 1944? Has the Republican Party really gone isolationist?

The Country Speaks: Illinois

Clarence Helped the Farmers ..... *By Ralph W. Cessna*

Clarence Dauberman has proved that necessity is the mother of invention. Clarence is a farmer, over in Kane County, Illinois. Like all farmers he's handy with machines, but he must have had a little something more. He started a revolution in farm tractor design which led to development and production of the modern high-compression—which means high-speed and high-powered—farm tractor.

Clarence has just been honored for his achievement. High officials, manufacturers, and educators gathered at the Dauberman farm the other day and, with elaborate ceremonies and much speech-making unveiled a plaque, mounted on a big stone in his front lawn. The inscription on the plaque says:

"The Birthplace of High Compression Tractors—To give recognition to Clarence L. Dauberman and the contribution he made to agriculture, this marker is presented by the Illinois Agricultural Association and the Kane County Farm Bureau, July 31, 1941. It was on this farm, July 31, 1934, that he converted his tractor to high compression. He is a pioneer in this—a major development in farm mechanization."

His Passenger Car Inspired Him

Back at that time in 1934 Mr. Dauberman had one of the common variety of farm tractors, a big, cumbersome thing, that traveled along when at full throttle at maybe five or six miles an hour. It puffed, and ground, and snorted, even at the little jobs. It smoked and ate up gasoline and generally irritated Clarence.

We couldn't here go into all the technical processes involved but Clarence figured he could do something to that tractor to make it more serviceable. He looked at his own passenger car over in the barn. It developed much more horsepower than his tractor, went many, many times as fast. Yet its motor was smaller. What was the difference? The passenger car had a high compression motor; smaller cylinders, a smaller space into which to jam, and then let loose, all the power stored up in the gasoline vapor.

He set to work on the tractor—and to make a long story short—that is, skipping over the mechanical details—he converted it to high-compression.

His "new" tractor had more power and more speed, and generally it performed more efficiently. That tractor was nine years old when it was converted in 1934. It is still in good running condition today, although it has been turned over to the University of Illinois as a museum piece.

Type of American Progress

Clarence's neighbors learned of what he had done, and a few others tried it. Near-by garages found themselves swamped with conversion orders. The manufacturers—who of course had known about what might be done and had been working on it—redoubled their efforts at this evidence of the demand for a high compression farm tractor, and it wasn't long before they had built and put on the market the kind of tractor the farmers wanted. That change from low to high compression power for farm vehicles has now just about been universally accepted.

Isn't it significant that this change came not from the laboratories in Detroit, but from a shed on a farm in Illinois?

Robert M. Gaylord, President of the Illinois Manufacturers Association, standing there on the Dauberman farm before the shiny new plaque set in its stone base, with the old converted tractor parked not far off as mute evidence of the excuse for such goings on, declared: "Clarence Dauberman was the first farmer in the world, so far as is known, to apply the compression principle to a farm tractor motor. In doing so he showed the ingenuity, resourcefulness, and daring that has characterized American progress since its early days."

To Change the Subject:

Old Regime ..... *By Ethel C. Ince*

Vacation travel in Canada this summer is particularly delightful, judging from comments of Americans who cross the northern border of the United States to spend their holidays and return praising in highest terms the cheerfulness, steadfastness and hospitality of their neighbors to the north. From far western Canada, as well as the eastern and Maritime Provinces, these reports come.

The visitor who prefers to travel informally through rural Canada, staying at tourist places along the way, finds comfortable accommodations and excellent home-cooked meals awaiting him, these vacationists say. To point her assertions, a guest at one of these dollar-a-night tourist homes—in Cape Breton Island, I think it was—told of expostulating with her hostess over the array of fine towels she provided. "You should give us just plain towels, not these beautiful ones," protested the guest, striving to impress a lesson in economy.

"No, indeed," responded her hostess indignantly. "Nothing is too good for my tourists."

How some of us who have endured the average tourist accommodations would enjoy seeing that precept accepted generally and put into practice.

These pleasant accounts of Canadian hospitality remind me that it is not only in the pressure of war years that our northern neighbors are generous hosts to visitors to the Dominion. The mere name of Nova Scotia calls up for me memories of a liberal and kindly host and hostess who made my holiday sojourns on the shores of the Bay of Fundy delectable experiences.

My host, as ship's cook, had spent most of his life on the ocean and knew the thrill of "rounding the Horn" long before the dream of the Panama Canal became a reality. Shadows of Vikings loomed in his background, for he was Scandinavian. His wife was of that staunch British stock that never will own allegiance to any flag other than the Union Jack. Her ancestors had left England and crossed the Atlantic to help make the New World. They settled in Long Island, substantial ship-building folk. Then came that rumpus in which the colonists defied the authority of the English king. My hostess's ancestors would have none of it. They withdrew with dignity, and firmness to soil on which the authority of their sovereign was unquestioned. They built their ships after that in a Nova Scotia cove, and, hardly more than a stone's throw distant, their descendant, a century and half later, dispensed hospitality with a gracious kindliness that from anyone but a great lady would have been a pose. Her cheeks flushed proudly and her shoulders straightened when she told of the loyalty of her forbears to the "old country."

Arriving at their hilltop lodge in mid-September or early June, as I did, one found no other guests. The "season" was over, or had not yet begun. But there was nothing half-hearted about the welcome one received, or the four-course supper, served on a cloth of snowy damask. At breakfast, the dignity of the house was satisfied with a mere five courses. Dinner was at noon, and the occasion demanded seven courses.

One sat alone in state in the dining room, while the courses, borne by mine host himself, very trim in a stiffly starched white apron and cap, marched in and out.

"Please don't make company of me," I would remonstrate. "It is too much work for just one person. Give me just what you would have yourselves, and let us all have it at the table in the kitchen."

My hostess would look at me, puzzled at being invited to treat a guest with such lack of ceremony. Then she would glance at her husband's back, as he suddenly retreated to the kitchen. Nodding towards it, "He," she would say confidentially, as though sharing with me information of great importance, "he would never be satisfied with that."

And so it was in other ways. When the weather was damp and foggy, a strong fire roared all day and evening in the parlor stove, though there was but one guest to warm. And when the solitary guest sat for long hours on the sunny piazza with a book, often some slight task of trimming shrubbery or training the tendrils of a vine would occupy one of them at a distance suitable for the exchange of occasional conversation or tales of the "good old days" when ships built in their cove went out to sail every sea on the globe. The cove itself, deserted now, seemed shrouded in mystery and dreams.

Trailer Wives—Or Behind the Defense Program

Farm Security Administration

This Is San Diego's Trailer Village for Defense Workers, Sponsored by Farm Security Administration

Our reporter visits the first Government sponsored trailer community in San Diego and learns among other things that a home is a home even when it rests upon wheels.

Inside America
Fourteenth of 30 Articles

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

San Diego, Calif.

It was a lovely Southern California day.

The stiff palm leaves clicked like porcupine quills.

Board walks could be seen stretching across the sand, which was dredged up from San Diego Bay.

A young woman on the porch beside me ironed industriously. Clothes were drying on the reels. The brand new trailers, all perched on two automobile wheels and a support in front, gleamed with silver paint.

A Navy training plane cleft the blue sky every now and then, and a Santa Fe switching engine tooted a little too noisily at a grade crossing right by the trailer camp.

The woman took no notice of me.

On the porch beside me a notice read—

"WASHER SERVICE
"10c for 20 min.
"To operate coin meter: Plug cord in wall socket. Deposit dime. Turn nob until it stops. Motor will now start."

So all I had to do was to put in a dime. It was no temptation. I noticed, however, a double set of cement washtubs, placed outdoors like everything else, with the gorgeous panorama of sunshine, blue sky, palms, flying boats and trailer camp to watch while you worked.

Defense Emergency

They were set there for the convenience of trailer-wives. Trailer-wives are not a new institution, but the defense emergency may make many communities more familiar with them. Take San Diego for instance.

San Diego has one of the country's biggest Naval depots, and other industries to match. But now it is experiencing an additional population boom like other defense towns in this year of 1941. Big new industries are coming in and Consolidated Aircraft is expanding enormously.

Rents Up

Rents in San Diego rose 21 per cent between October '39 and January '41, the Bureau of Labor Statistics estimated last June.

And that brings me to Mrs. Pauline Kensinger and Mrs. Elvira Eddy. The former has two boys and the latter two girls. Both boys and both girls, plus Mrs. Kensinger and Mrs. Eddy were all in one medium-sized trailer at once when I ceremoniously asked "May I come in?" They said I might.

For a while the trailer seemed rather completely full. Then, by a happy inspiration, I supplied a quarter for soda pop, which caused a rapid departure of children. All but the youngest Eddy girl, who came back shyly to ask if she could "save" her share.

Well, to get back to what I was saying, San Diego is pretty crowded and the United States Government, as an experiment, has opened the first Government-sponsored trailer community here with others to follow.

This is no ordinary trailer community. This is one where you get the 20-minute use of a washing machine for only a dime, and other things to match, and the view of all outdoors while you use them. Mrs. Elvira Eddy doesn't own this trailer, her husband rents it from the U. S. Farm Security Administration for $7 a week (payable in advance) with electricity and water free. It is a mobile defense housing project, and the Government buys standard two-wheel trailers and rents them to specified families whose bread-winner works in designated defense industries.

I explained my business to Mrs. Kensinger and Mrs. Eddy. They did not seem upset. So many odd things had happened to them since they set up living in a Government bus that the arrival of an out-of-town correspondent seemed comparatively trivial.

Did you ever live in a trailer?

This one was brand new, and spic and span, and every surface gleamed with porcelain or wax or polish. The linoleum and varnish weren't scratched yet. There were 146 of these gray and silver affairs on one side of the park. On the other side were comfortable "San Diego Defense Dormitories" for single men, at $5 per week, or $3.50, if two men shared a room together. I couldn't help contrasting this with the chaos at Childersburg, Ala., which I described in an earlier article where there was no government advance planning and border town conditions consequently resulted. What a lot of difference a little advance planning makes!

Consider the Trailer

Outside, the trailer looked small. The funny thing was that when you get inside all your perspectives began to re-arrange themselves. It seemed to expand before my eyes.

My hostess and Mrs. Kensinger were young and merry. You could see she thought living in a government trailer a bit of a lark. Every once and a while, she said, she would catch her husband's eye and they would laugh for no good reason.

Where did the children sleep? In the other room.

The other room? Why yes . . . those closet doors came out and snapped together, dividing the diminutive compartment into two smaller sections. The kitchenette seats unfolded into a Pullman bed, and the children slept there. The sofa came out at the other end of the trailer into a bed, too, for the grown-ups. There was a gasoline cooker, a sink, a small kerosene heater for winter (I thought of my mountain of an oil burner, back in Washington!) and every spare inch of space turned into ingenious drawers and closets. It was like living in a doll's house, but a house that had had $1,000,000 worth of engineering put into it. You could see it would be fun, for a while anyway. And outside was the glorious California sky which made all the outdoors your living room.

Old Story

This was the first experience of Mrs. Eddy in a trailer, but Mrs. Kensinger was an old hand. She and her husband had traveled with a carnival. The boys, she said, would fall asleep on the merry-go-round every night. Then the big fellow would pick them up—Jerry was only three then—and she would come and pop them into bed at the back of her trailer and hurry back to her concession where she sold candied apples and peanuts and popcorn, to the noise of the sound-effect truck. Now her husband was a carpenter at Consolidated. Buddy was seven, and Jerry would be six—tomorrow.

Mr. Eddy worked for Consolidated, too. They came from Colorado (western slope) where he was formerly a mine guard, and now he was a guard here for the aircraft company.

Both families owned their own cars. They didn't own trailers. A trailer like this, Mrs. Kensinger estimated, would cost $1,000.

Both had a good deal to say about living costs. The pay at Consolidated was good, all right, but you should see store prices! My hostess had been here over a year and figured it now cost "$30 a month more." Sprightly Mrs. Kensinger, of the Carnival, said that was why she didn't keep a budget, you could never balance it, anyhow. As to getting cheap rents they took issue with the San Diego Chamber of Commerce, which is doing a laudable service in placing thousands of new workers. With a couple of children, they said, you couldn't get the landlords to let you in in any event. Mrs. Eddy had a list of places she had called at the week before, and she wanted me to look at the prices. Families were doubling up. She said the Government only allows two children to a trailer. A trailer neighbor had sent her third child back to grandmother, she said, 300 miles away.

One Disappointment

There was one disappointment in the trailer. There wasn't enough electricity to "pull" a waffle iron, though it would "pull" a toaster all right. What she liked most was that she didn't have to carry any water. The maintenance men filled the tank. The washroom for the camp was in that building where I had seen the woman ironing. Wives liked to iron clothes together, she said.

Lively Mrs. Kensinger explained the finesse of the pay-washing machine. What you did was to fill it up and get the suds ready before paying a cent. That way you got the most for your money. She had seen newcomers spend their whole 20 minutes getting ready. She personally finished her own wash for two dimes, but had to work awfully fast.

Mail came once a day to the main office. Did the milk companies deliver here? There was a roar of laughter at that. They were "like to crawl in the window" the first day, Mrs. Kensinger explained. So far there was no Fuller Brush man.

. . . So . . . that is a sketchy glimpse of one Government effort to solve the acute housing shortage. The trailers can be moved from place to place until permanent quarters go up. At San Diego a semi-permanent Government project is being rushed. The trailer camp holds 146 families, and there are accommodations for 680 single men in the dormitories, Ray Gough, of the FSA, explained to me.

I looked back as the screen door slammed behind me. Elvira Eddy's rubber-tired residence sat under a palm tree, which rustled in the breeze like a big feather duster. Outside it looked ridiculously small . . . and yet, inside, it hadn't seemed so.

I couldn't figure it out.

Farm Security Administration

This Is Probably Not the Trailer Visited by Mr. Strout
But it was photographed by the FSA as typical of the trailers in this San Diego camp

English Net Star Stays in This Country to Help Promote International Good-Will

Tennis Star Valerie Scott Proves to Be Good Soldier

BULLETIN

Because of rain, second-round matches in the national doubles tennis tournament at Longwood Cricket Club have been postponed until tomorrow, it was announced today by Referee Irving C. Wright.

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

She has been in this country a little more than two years and she is more than a trifle lonesome for Big Ben and Westminster Abbey—but you could not get her to admit it. She is too much of a soldier, just as much as though she were wearing a uniform in bomb-torn London today.

If that sounds a bit too theatrical, it is unfortunate, because it happens to be true and because petite Valerie Scott is just that kind of a person. She is here—now at Longwood Cricket Club for the national doubles—but her heart is with her brother, a major in the Royal Artillery, her friends, and her countrymen across the water.

"Homesick?" There was almost a catch in her voice yesterday afternoon as she answered. "No-o," she said thoughtfully, and then added with just a little lift of her chin, "I am happy to be where I can do the most good, and right now I can do the most good here."

Valerie, it should be explained, is in the United States as one of a quartet of English players who have been ordered to stay here and promote good will between this country and England. They were sent here originally by the English I. T. A. two years ago and later ordered to stay here by the consular generals of New York and San Francisco.

Originally Six

The four include Valerie, Nina Brown, Mary Hardwick, and Betty Nuthall. Originally there were six, but Kay Stammers and Mrs. Freda Hammersley have since returned to England. These six represented the cream of the British women's tennis, and even with two departed, not much of the cream has gone.

These six players left England three weeks before the outbreak of the war, and since have been told that the best they can do for England is to play here and aid in international relations. Valerie spoke for the four who are left when she declared, "Of course, I want to be here where I can do the most good."

No Idea of War

Having left London before the outbreak of hostilities, Valerie hasn't seen any of the bombing or its effects. "We had no idea that war was so close," she said earnestly. "At the time—and even now—it gives one the most extraordinary feeling."

Of what her friends are doing or what is happening in the world of tennis across the water, Valerie has little idea. "It takes from three to six weeks to get a letter from home," she declared, "and while the family writes as often as possible, others find it hard to keep contact, especially as we keep hopping around the country from tournament to tournament."

Ranked Seventh

In serving her country this way, Valerie has almost no thought of personal gain. As a matter of fact, the war cost her the chance for a lower national ranking. Two years ago, the last time the English association made any ranking, she was seventh. If one had been made last year she probably would have been second, just behind Kay Stammers. Mary Hardwick, whom Valerie invariably beat, would have been third.

Valerie won't confirm it, but if the choice between staying here and going home to England were offered her, the chances are that she would take the next boat or the next clipper home. Maybe that choice will be given her, maybe not. But wherever she is—here or abroad—you will probably hear her saying somewhere, "I'm glad to be where I can do the most good." And she will mean it. Valerie is like that.

* * *

The other three players left in this country are not in the public eye at present as much as Valerie. Nina Brown is soon to be married, Mary Hardwick is resting from the exertions of her professional tour with Alice Marble, and Betty Nuthall is working at a club in Greenwich, Conn. Next week Valerie plans to go to Greenwich to give an exhibition there with Betty Nuthall.

* * *

Valerie's partner in the national doubles is Helen Jacobs. To date they have appeared in two tournaments, with nothing to show for their efforts except a lot of experience. Miss Jacobs, who was standing nearby yesterday, said with a catching grin, "We played together at Essex and Easthampton, and that's all we did. Maybe we can do something here though."

* * *

Another English girl, Mrs. Dewar Durie, is due to make an appearance this week at Longwood. She is scheduled to play in the mixed doubles with Bob Davis of Erie, Pa., and Rollins College. Mrs. Durie has not played much in recent years, having last swung her racket seriously at Wimbledon three years ago. She came to this country a year ago with her little son and step-daughter.

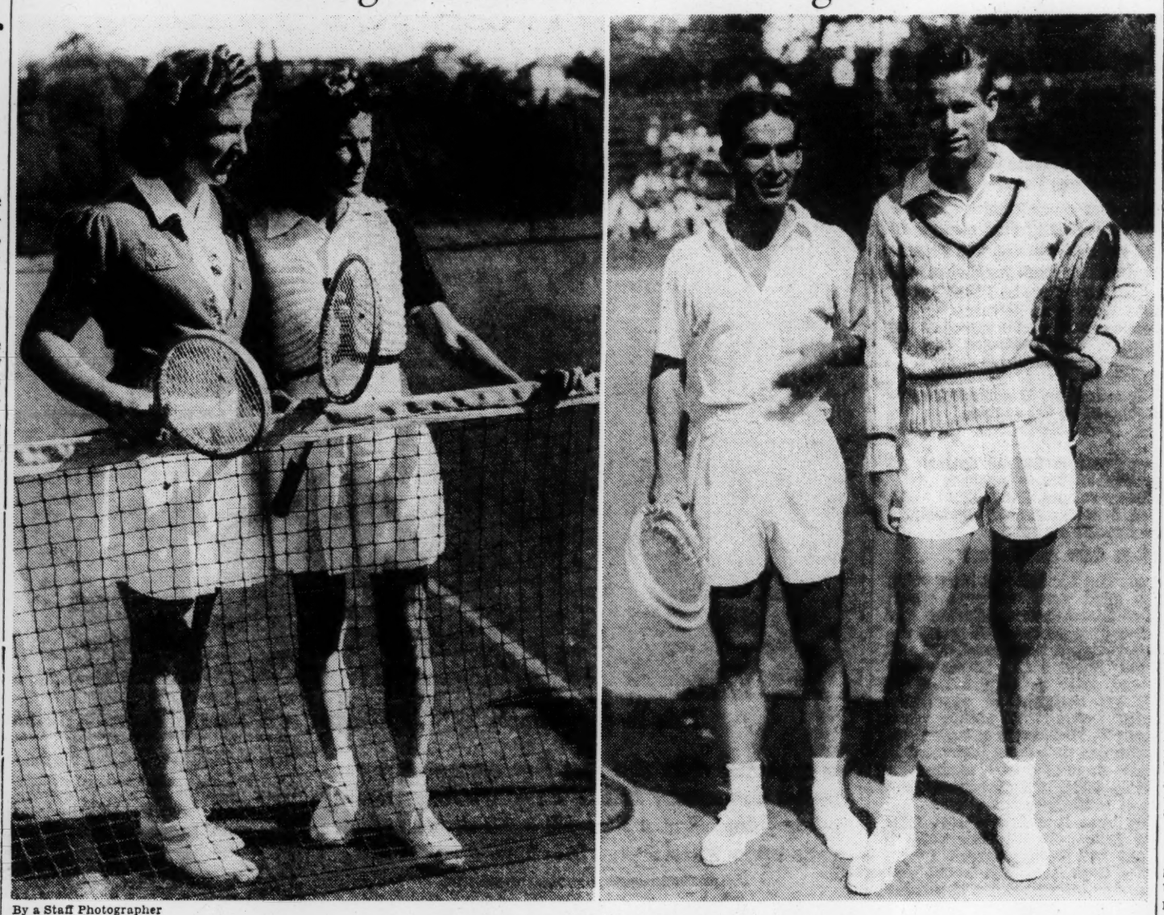
* * *

Jack Kramer and Sarah Palfrey Cooke have been seeded at the top for the mixed doubles. The other three seeded tandems in order are Pauline Betz and Bobby Riggs, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kovacs, and "Dodo" Bundy and Ted Schroeder. Most of the pairings were made yesterday afternoon.

* * *

The fourth annual table tennis tournament will be held at the Hotel Puritan Thursday night. Most of the stars make it a habit to appear in this tournament.

Among the Headliners at Longwood



By a Staff Photographer

Seeded Pairs in National Doubles

Margaret Osborne, left, and Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Cooke have been honored with the top seeding in the women's division at Longwood this week, and richly deserve it for they are undefeated as a pair this summer. At the right are Wayne Sabin, left, and Gardnar Mulloy, who carry into battle the rank of being third seeded. Mulloy went to the final round with Henry Prusoff last year, losing to the present champions, Jack Kramer and Ted Schroeder, in a tight duel. The girls drew a bye in the first round yesterday, while the men won their first-round match.

Houston Rookie May Help Cardinals in Late Drive

BULLETIN

Today's single game between the Braves and Cardinals was postponed. There will be a double-header tomorrow.

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Howard Pollet, rookie southpaw out of Houston whose National League unveiling takes place during the current series at Braves Field, may be just the boy to pull the Cardinals triumphantly through their pennant struggle with the Dodgers. As Casey Stengel said the other day, Billy Southworth has the power to win three quarters of his games, and needs only enough pitching to keep the opposition from running up scores.

Pollet must be ready. Branch Rickey, the Cardinal front office boss, seldom brings in a farm hand in the middle of the season, unless he feels that the rookie can be of immediate value.

Another Rookie

The Cardinals went to Houston for help one other year. It was in 1930. The Redbirds trailed most of the season, but caught up with the Cubs in September. Burleigh Grimes, Bill Hallahan and Jess Haines did most of the pitching, and Rickey felt that they might win the flag with the help of a tall recruit from Houston. So the rookie was brought in and the Cards reached the World Series. His name? Dizzy Dean.

Pollet's record in the Texas League is even more impressive than was Dean's. Howard won 20 games down there, lost only three and compiled a fine 1.06 earned run average. On April 25th he pitched a no-hitter against the Shreveport club. Although still in his early 20's, he has good poise and control. And he has been schooling in a hitter's league.

Cards Faster

If the Houston recruit wins one game, he may be the difference between the World Series and a runner-up berth, the way this race is going. On paper the Cards and Dodgers rank about even, except that the Southworth gang is faster on its feet. If they can get on base often enough, they may out-sprint the Brooklyns.

The days just ahead are important ones for the Cardinals—important and dangerous. Southworth must proceed with extreme caution. He is on the road, where the so-called percentage says victories come the hard way. Following tomorrow's double-header with the Braves, Billy plays three in a row at Philadelphia as a warm-up for that crucial series at Ebbets Field. The race may very well be decided in the Brooklyn back yard next Sunday, Monday and Tuesday.

Popular In East

To the baseball man the Dodgers are easterners; the Cardinals from the West. And yet, the East is packed with boosters for the St. Louis team. Perhaps this favoritism is prompted by the memory of colorful Cardinal clubs of other years, with the Deans, Pepper Martin, Ripper Collins and the rest. Or, maybe the fans like the speed and daring of the 1941 Mound City outfit, which has run and smashed its way up with the spring's heavily-favored Dodgers.

Perhaps the fans feel that the old Cardinal custom will hold again this year—the custom of crashing through to the front in a September drive. It seems to be a tradition in St. Louis. And, as a matter of fact, the '41 team looks like that sort of a unit.

Southworth came here with six .300 hitters, not including Enos Slaughter, who is out of action for a while. Crabtree, the experienced rookie, was up to .460 in his part-time role, but had been in only 45 games. Johnny Hopp, at .330, was second among National League regulars. Johnny Mize, at .325, was leading the circuit with 89 runs batted in. The big fellow is still a powerhouse at the plate.

Shorts . . . Last night's game having been washed out, the Red Sox play successive double-headers at St. Louis today and tomorrow. . . . If any of these contests are postponed, they will have to be played when the Browns visit Boston the second week in September. . . . Lefty Grove is scheduled to start tomorrow in the Mound City. . . . It will be his first try this season without at least a week's rest. . . . However, he has worked a total of only 13 innings in his last two appearances. . . . Mickey Harris is also ready.

Chicago Bears Will Exhibit Workings of 'T' Formations

The "T" formation, with a man in motion, will get its New England unveiling at Fenway Park on the evening of Sept. 11, when the Crosscup-Pishon Post of the American Legion presents the Chicago Bears versus the Eastern College All-Stars in the third annual event of its kind.

On the two previous occasions the Washington Redskins have provided the young graduates with the opposition, but when the Bears buried the Skins, 73-0, last fall, in a tussle for the pro-title, the Bears were selected for this game.

1940 Bears Best

George Halas, owner-coach of the professional outfit, admitted, under pressure, that last year's Bears were the best he ever saw, although the 1934 team which Halas himself played on, and featured such stars as Bronko Nagurski, Bernie Masterson, and Bill Hewitt, ran a close second. This years squad has all of the old stars back, plus some fine new performers, notably Norm Standlee and Hugh Gallerneau, both backs with Stanford's great 1940 club.

Ever since Halas has been handling the Bears, they have featured the "T" formation, but it was not until three years ago that the man-in-motion came into being. The Bears wound up fifth the first year it was used; 1939 they came home third; and then last year they burst into the top spot.

Certain Type Backs

The "T" formation, according to Halas, calls for a certain type of back at each of the key points. Essentially all of the backs must be fast starting runners, who are good fakers, and dangerous in the open. Hour after hour is spent on perfecting the faking assignments. This year some new types of faking and blocking will be unveiled, which Halas expects will make the "T" even more effective.

Probably the most important man in the Bear backfield is the quarterback. On his shoulders falls most of the faking burden, as well as the passing task. Halas is fortunate in having Sid Luckman, ex-Columbia ace, as his first signal barker. Backing up Sid is another veteran, Bob Snyder of Ohio University. Two new youngsters will be selected to round out the squad.

Softball Group Votes to Outlaw Professionalism

At the Pre-Tournament meeting of the Metropolitan Boston Amateur Softball Association Friday evening, Aug. 15, it was voted to outlaw professionalism from softball competition by prohibiting anyone from competing in games held under the jurisdiction of the local Commissioner who "earns a livelihood or receives the principal portion of his or her income from services as a softball coach or from any position where athletic skill is the principal requirement of his or her employment, or receives any compensation for competing in games conducted under the auspices of this Association."

A change in the pitching rules was also voted which requires that "from now on all pitchers will be restricted from wearing white or mixed white trousers or shirts or uniforms with white lettering or trimming on the front thereof while pitching." This rule is to make it possible for the batter to better see the ball as it leaves the pitcher's hand. Softball pitching has certainly come a long way in the past few years. In the beginning it was customary to toss the ball up easily or lob it. Now fast pitching technique has been developed so that good pitchers today throw all the curves, twists, and hop balls that the baseball pitcher uses.

The association also elected a new president, John J. Saunders, Chelsea Softball Commissioner to succeed J. Edward Sharkey, former Somerville Softball Commissioner, who has been called by Uncle Sam as a commissioned officer in the Navy.

The new president announced the dates for the Metropolitan Boston Championship as Sept. 6, 7, 13, and 14, and stated that this year competition will be open to Naval and Military service teams from the Metropolitan Boston area as well as to civilian teams from the 24 districts served by the Association.

The Dispatchers of Somerville, winners of the world's championship qualification tournament for Metropolitan Boston, will be guests at a banquet at the Hotel Lenox on Wednesday evening, Aug. 20, when they will be awarded a trophy. Entries for the Metropolitan Boston District Championships will be closed Aug. 30 at the Association Office, 739 Boylston Street, Room 202, Boston.

Draft Age Deferment Seen As Aid to Baseball Teams

NEW YORK, Aug. 19 (AP)—The new draft law, setting an age ceiling of 28 years for selectees, is expected to ease the strain that was beginning to be felt in the major leagues.

Besides providing a way for Corp. Hank Greenberg to exchange his Army uniform for the baseball garb in which he became a celebrated national figure, the law will make possible the deferment of a number of other prominent players who were in line for future call.

Greenberg, the home-run star of the Detroit Tigers for many years, was 30 years old last January 1. He was inducted into the Army May 7 and since has been stationed at Camp Custer in Michigan. His service in the Army cost him a $55,000 salary which the Tigers had agreed to pay him this season.

Mulcahy Not In

Hugh Mulcahy, leading pitcher of the Philadelphia Phillies last season, apparently does not come within the scope of the law which provides that soldiers who had reached the age of 28 before July 1 might apply for discharge. Mulcahy will become 28 on September 1. Friends said he might apply for a discharge anyway.

Cecil Travis of the Washington Senators, second-leading hitter in the major leagues this season, is one of the players likely to benefit from the new provision. He was classified 1-A last spring and has been continuing play with the Senators under a 60-day deferment granted by his draft board. However, he became 28 years old August 8. Teammate Buddy Lewis, who was 26 years old August 10, still will have to go, however, in the near future.

Beau Bell Classed

Beau Bell of the Cleveland Indians, 32 years old, comes within the act. He had been classified 1-B, but had expected reclassification at the close of the season.

Augie Galan of the Chicago Cubs is 29 years old.

Joe Marty, outfielder of the Phillies, will be 28 on Sept. 1 and now can look forward to deferment. Don Padgett of the St. Louis Cardinals will be 28 on Dec. 5, and Terry Moore, star centerfielder of the same club, is 29 and single.

Most of the major league players who are 28 years old or over are married, of course, or have other dependents and already have been given deferred classification.

Status Unchanged

The status of the younger men has not changed. Bob Feller of the Indians may be called sometime during the fall or winter. Sam Chapman, slugging outfielder of the Philadelphia Athletics, has passed a physical examination for the Naval Aviation Corps and plans to enlist at the close of the season. He is 25 years old.

Pitcher Mickey Harris of the Boston Red Sox, aged 23, and secondbaseman Carvel ('Bama) Rowell of the Boston Braves, aged 25, both have been classified 1-A and are awaiting call.

The Pittsburgh Pirates already are represented in the Army by Pitcher Oadis Swigart, aged 25. Now that Ken Heintzelman has married, their only remaining single man is infielder Frank Gustine, 21. A club spokesman said he could claim dependencies, but had not yet.

The three New York clubs are not believed affected.

Sports Around the Hub

Coaches' Convention at Fenway

There may be something in the nature of a football coaches' convention at Fenway Park, Sept. 11, when the Crosscup-Pishon Post of the American Legion stages the game between the Chicago Bears and the Eastern College All-Stars. With all the hue and cry regarding the "T" formation, New England coaches will want to see that system as put on by the pros who have developed it over a period of three or more years.

According to information from George Halas, coach of the Bears, the "T" formation is not easily learned and used. It calls for certain types of backfield material and now, with the man in motion, is even more intricate in proper performance. Coaches without material and time are advised to stay away from the "T" formation.

* * *

With four major sports [illegible] booked for t[illegible] slowed down [illegible]s s[illegible]h n[illegible] tional doubles at Lon[illegible] olve postponed, and the ball game between the Cards and Braves could not be held. The caddies playing in their tournament at Furnace Brook slushed around, as did the players in the national Negro golf championships at Ponkapoag.

* * *

Young Joe Monahan, Jr., who paired with John Gahan to win the Hatherly four-ball tournament over the week end, added another victory to his string yesterday when he teamed with John Shimkonis, professional at Andover Country Club, to win low gross in the amateur-pro tournament at Andover. Their 36-hole score was 133. Tow Mahan of United Shoe, who teamed with Mel Demarais of Haverhill, won second gross with 137.

* * *

Gene Elliot scored a 79-70 to win Class A and John O'Brien carded a 100-89 to win Class B in the Newspapermen's Golf Association's weekly tournament yesterday at Pine Brook Valley. Both players are from the Boston Globe.

* * *

Aleppo Temple will hold a golf outing tomorrow at Woodland Golf Club in Auburndale, with the usual long list of prizes to be given away. The golf tournament will be followed by dinner at the clubhouse. Every golfer, says the announcement, will be given a souvenier of the occasion.

Football Dodgers Start Pr[illegible]

[illegible]NGTON, N. J., Aug. 19 (AP)—The Brooklyn Dodgers football [illegible]s have just begun practice and their coach, Dr. John B. (Jock) Sutherland, got his first look at the 1941 version yesterday and found them sadly lacking in ends and backs, not a new problem by any means but a sad state of affairs for a professional team with championship aspirations.

Perry Schwartz, Brooklyn's all-league end, is on the holdout list.

Bill Bailey, up from Duke a year ago and Herman Hodges, Howard University star, who joined the Brooklyn team two years back, comprised the veteran wingman group. Lone rookie end on hand was Don Wemple, star of Colgate last season.

The Dodgers' backfield mainstay, Ace Parker, is in camp but will not take part in scrimmage or heavy contact work for another month.

Middies Open Grid Practice

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Aug. 19 (AP)—Prof. Swede Larson jumped the gun on other eastern football tutors by summoning approximately 100 Middies to Navy's first football practice of the 1941 season today and found that unwelcome handicap, injuries, already on hand.

Two promising sophomores, Warren Montgomery, quarterback, and Charles Becker, 205-pound tackle, were unable to answer the roll call because of ailments. Navy, however, has a wealth of sophomore material to bolster its two 1940 teams which won six games, tied one and lost two.

Lost Only Eight

While many of their opponents have been hard hit by graduation and the draft, the Middies have lost only eight lettermen from last year's first and second elevens. With the undefeated 1940 Plebe team filling the gaps, Navy supporters anticipate one of the academy's outstanding football machines this fall.

Heading the regulars who turned out for today's one-hour conditioning session were Capt. Bob Froude, end; Gene Flathmann and Dick Chewning, tackles; Vito Vitucci, guard, and Bill Chip, Sherry Werner and Bill Busik, backs.

Other veterans on hand today were Alan Cameron, Sammy Boothe, Phil Gutting, Wes Gebert, Howie Clark and Johnny Harrell, backs; Jim Donaldson and George Ringenberg, centers; John Hill and Hoe Sliwka, guards; Dick Opp and Joe Donohoe, tackles; Lars Wanggaard, Willis Maxson, Bob Zoeller and John McTighe, ends.

Togs Issued Later

The squad practiced in shorts and light conditioning will continue until Sept. 1 when football togs will be issued for heavy sessions.

On the Middies' nine-game schedule are William and Mary, West Virginia, Lafayette, Cornell, Harvard, Pennsylvania, Notre Dame, Princeton and Army, in order.

Larson said Comdr. J. E. Welchel, U. S. N., who quarterbacked the Navy eleven some 20 years ago, would assist Keith Molesworth in coaching the backfield. Rip Miller, one of Notre Dame's famous "Seven Mules," and Ray Schwartz will handle the linemen again.

BRAVES FIELD
Double-header tomorrow at 1:30
BRAVES vs. ST. LOUIS
Seats at Filene's Men's Store—Hub $1.65

Baseball Games

Today

American League

Boston at St. Louis.
New York at Detroit.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Washington at Cleveland.

National League

St. Louis at Boston, postponed.
Chicago at New York.
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia postponed.

Tomorrow

National League

St. Louis at Boston (2).
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia (2).
Only games scheduled.

American League

Boston at St. Louis.
New York at Detroit.
Washington at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at Chicago.

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE.
Cooney	351	38	111	0	25	.316
Moore	292	33	80	4	31	.274
Sisti	378	47	101	1	38	.267
Rowell	389	40	104	4	42	.267
Hassett	284	40	75	1	16	.264
Wasner	218	26	57	2	31	.261
West	369	50	96	9	49	.260
Roberge	40	3	10	0	6	.250
Demaree	66	11	16	1	6	.242
Masi	149	15	35	3	16	.235
Miller	426	37	94	6	52	.221
Montgomery	25	1	5	0	0	.200
Berres	190	14	34	0	12	.179
Gremp	34	1	3	0	3	.088

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Williams	336	89	136	23	84	.405
Cronin	391	79	130	12	73	.333
Fox	172	23	52	0	21	.302
Foxx	371	73	109	18	79	.294
Peacock	189	19	53	0	26	.291
Doerr	361	52	103	14	72	.285
Tabor	394	53	110	18	86	.279
Finney	411	67	113	3	36	.275
Di Maggio	435	94	119	6	33	.274
Pytlak	261	24	71	1	32	.272
Newsome	148	16	34	1	11	.230
Spence	171	19	39	2	24	.228
Carey	13	4	2	0	2	.154

Eastwood Cup

MONTREAL (CP)—Rochester Yacht Club retained possession of the Eastwood Cup here recently as they won a home-and-home series with the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club 22¼ points to 17¾.

Stamford Beats Cards

STAMFORD, Conn., Aug. 19 (AP)—The Stamford Pioneers, a semi-pro baseball club, pounced on pitchers Ira Hutchinson and Bill Crouch for nine hits to defeat the St. Louis Cards, 5 to 4, in an exhibition contest last night before 7,500 fans. Joe Yeager, Stamford outfielder, hit a homer in the fourth.

The score by innings:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis (N. L.)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	9	3
Stamford	0	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	x	5	9	3

Hutchinson, Crouch (7) Mancuso, W. Cooper; Moscowitz, Woods (4) Spiers (8) and Salamone.

China's Representative

By a Staff Photographer

Adds International Flavor

With the national doubles at Longwood devoid of its host of foreign entrants this year, the appearance of William Choy of China, left, sticks out like a lighthouse, particularly since the tournament this week will benefit the United China Relief. Paired with Gil Hall yesterday, Choy won his first-round match from P. R. Spencer and Norman Drake in straight sets.

U. of Iowa Expects Record Grid Throng

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY—Largest opening game crowd in the history of University of Iowa football, surpassing the 17,000 throng which watched the debut of Dr. Eddie Anderson's 1939 team, is expected for the Drake game of Sept. 27 here.

It will be the first game between Iowa and Drake since 1910, but the fourteenth of the series which began back in 1896. The State University has not played a team from another Iowa school since the Iowa State game of 1934.

No seats in Iowa Stadium will be reserved for the Drake game, Charles Galiher, business manager, has announced, but tickets will be available in advance to avoid rush at the ticket windows.

Oddities

Lew Krausse has won his first 100 games in the Eastern league. He hurls for Scranton.

* * *

George Connor, race driver, in an exhibition at the Indianapolis Speedway, changed a wheel in 19½ seconds.

* * *

Johnny Cooney's lifetime batting mark is .287, but in this, his 20th season, and at the age of 40, he's hitting well over .300.

* * *

Wimbledon, once the world's tennis capital, has been bombed heavily since last fall. It is an important railroad center now.

* * *

Tom and Creighton Miller, brothers, are Notre Dame backs Their father, Red, was Notre Dame captain in 1908. Four uncles also were football players there.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

American League

Batting—Williams, Boston, .405; Travis, Washington, .370.
Runs—Di Maggio, New York, 112; Rolfe, New York, 102.
Runs Batted In—Di Maggio, New York, 112; Keller, New York, 106.
Hits—Di Maggio, New York, 169; Travis, Washington, 164.
Doubles—Di Maggio, New York, and Boudreau, Cleveland, 36.
Triples—Heath, Cleveland, and Travis, Washington, 12.
Home Runs—Keller, New York, 29; Di Maggio, New York, 27.
Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, 19; Kuhel, Chicago, 18.
Pitching—Gomez, New York, 11-4; Breuer and Murphy, New York, 8-3.

National League

Batting—Etten, Philadelphia, .333; Hopp, St. Louis, .330.
Runs—Hack, Chicago, 84; Reiser, Brooklyn, 82.
Hits—Hack, Chicago, and Moore, St. Louis, 139.
Runs Batted In—Mize, St. Louis, 89; Camilli Brooklyn, and Nicholson, Chicago, 82.
Doubles—Reiser, Brooklyn, 34; Dallessandro, Chicago, 30.
Triples—Reiser, Brooklyn, Hopp and Slaughter, St. Louis, 9.
Home Runs—Camilli, Brooklyn, 24; Ott, New York, and Nicholson, Chicago, 21.
Stolen Bases—Frey, Cincinnati, 15; Handley, Pittsburgh, 13.
Pitching—Riddle, Cincinnati, 13-2; White, St. Louis, 14-4.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting

(Three Leaders in Each League)

Player	Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Williams,	Red Sox	104	336	99	136	.405
Travis,	Senators	110	443	76	164	.370
Di Maggio,	Yanks	121	476	112	169	.355
Etten,	Phillies	109	391	61	130	.333
Hopp,	Cardinals	93	285	62	94	.330
Reiser,	Dodgers	98	383	82	126	.327

Home Runs

American League		National League	
Keller,	Yankees 29	Camilli,	Dodgers 24
Di Maggio,	Yanks 27	Ott,	Giants 21
Williams,	R. S. 23	Nicholson,	Cubs 21

Runs Batted In

American League		National League	
D'Maggio,	Yanks 112	Mize,	Cardinals 89
Keller,	Yankees 106	Camilli,	Dodgers 82
Tabor,	Red Sox 86	Nicholson,	Cubs 82

Lynn Lary Released

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 19 (AP)—Manager Freddie Lindstrom of the hapless Knoxville Smokies today announced the release of Lynn Lary and the reinstatement to the active roster of Frank Metha, both shortstops.

Lary, a former New York Yankee great, joined the Smokies several weeks ago, after Metha injured his right hand.

Double Champ

DETROIT (AP)—Wahoo Sam Crawford is one player who led both the National and American leagues in home run hitting. Sam topped the National with 16 while playing with Cincinnati in 1901 and led the American with seven in 1908. No player has ever won the American league homer championship with less than seven.

Make-or-Break Game Comes Early in Season for the Owls in Southwest Conference

Jess Neely Has Material For Good Rice Grid Team

Southwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Texas—There will not be any concern at the Rice Institute campus this fall about the lack of football material. Coach Jess Neely, who last season moulded a mediocre squad into one of the four best machines in the Southwest Conference, has 18 lettermen returning and a host of freshmen prospects.

Last year Neely was new in the Southwest Conference. He was fresh from Clemson. He did not know Southwest football—and it is different from that played in other sections—and he knew nothing of his boys. Yet, he produced a winning club. His team lost only two Conference games and tied for third place with the University of Texas, a game behind the co-champions, Southern Methodist and Texas A. & M.

Important Early Game

The make-or-break game for the Owls will come early in the season. They will play the Longhorns Oct. 25. Since the early '30's Rice has been the hardest team in the loop for the Longhorns to defeat. Fall training at the Institute begins Sept. 2, and Coach Neely will have a full month to round his team into shape before the first game.

Coach Neely's biggest problem will be replacing two stars of the 1940 line, Fred Hartman, all-Conference tackle, and Capt. Kenneth Whitlow, center. The problem in the backfield is one of elimination. Neely will have 16 backs of more than average caliber. This is more backfield material than any other team in the loop with the exception of the University of Texas.

Captain Succeeds Captain

Capt. Buck Sloan is expected to fill the center post vacated by Captain Whitlow. Sloan was his understudy last season. There are three other pivot players who will share duties in relieving Sloan. They are Bill Blackburn, 205-pound giant, Jack Hinnant, and Jack Dearmore.

The outcome of rivalry for the tackle posts is a toss-up, but Billy Heard and Verlan Prichart appeared in spring practice to have the inside track. Prichart played end last season, winning an award. Tom Posey, 270-pound letterman, may see lots of service.

Stiff Competition

Goforth is a certainty to retain his guard post, but there will be stiff competition to fill the post vacated by Livy Bassett, who graduated. Ted Brannon, sensational freshman in 1939, who was ineligible last season, and Steve Quillian, a returning letterman, are the leading candidates. If Coach Neely decides he wants both boys in the game at the same time, he may shift Brannon to tackle, the post he played in high school.

Ray Zimmerman and T. Tresch are expecfed to fill the wing spots most of the time. The Owls are strong at the wing posts, and several of the outstanding freshmen bidding for the positions may be shifted to weaker positions.

Plenty of Backs

In the backfield, the Rice mentor will have available nearly the same backs on the 1940 team. The only backs missing will be Ted Weems, sophomore kicker and one of the best tailbacks on the squad, who withdrew from school, and Jack Vestel, who graduated.

Neely's starting backfield probably will be composed of Bob Brumley, one of the high scoring backs of this section last season, at fullback; Dick Dwelle at tailback; Joe Price at wingback, and Jack Everett at blocking back.

The Owls do not have as tough a schedule as most Southwest Conference schools, and that factor may play an important part in determining the 1941 Conference winner. The Owls play ten games, six of them at home. They open against Sam Houston Teachers College on Oct. 4 in Houston. Other games are Oct. 11, Tulane University; Oct. 18, Louisiana State University, in Baton Rouge; Oct. 25, University of Texas, in Austin; Nov. 1, Centenary College; Nov. 8, University of Arkansas; Nov. 15, Texas A. & M. College; Nov. 22, Texas Christian University, in Fort Worth; Nov. 29, Baylor University, and Dec. 6, Southern Methodist University, in Dallas. **J. H.**

No Hitch Expected In Eastern Grid Program

(This is the first of a series dealing with likely effects of the national emergency on 1941 college football.)

NEW YORK, Aug. 19 (AP)—Despite selective service, voluntary enlistment and job openings in defense industries, this fall's eastern college football program is expected to go off without a hitch and with a very probable boom in attendance, notably in areas where there is considerable defense production under way.

A survey of some 30 leading eastern schools shows that none has lost more than one or two key men. In the majority of cases the lads either are under draft age, as at Cornell, where sophomores will carry most of the burden this season, or have been deferred. At Princeton seven of the 16 youngsters of draft age, including Capt. Bob Peters of Kingsport, Tenn., were deferred because they were taking advanced R. O. T. C. training and another got occupational deferment as a chemistry student.

There will, however, be a few gaps in the ranks. Penn has lost its only experienced fullback, Ed Allen, who is at the Augusta (Ga.) air base. West Virginia's Kenny Fryer, who was rated 50 per cent of the team's offense in spring training, was inducted a few weeks ago.

Lehigh lost a promising sophomore halfback, Richard Hardy, who pasesd his examinations for admission to the Naval Academy. Three New York U. upperclassmen enlisted, while a likely center from the 1940 freshman team was called into active service with the Naval Reserve. Temple lost its regular 1940 quarterback, Charles Zalonka, and may have given the services eight men in all when the season starts.

Only One Lost at B. C.

Fordham and Boston College, expected to be among the east's best, have lost three reserves and one regular, respectively.

With so few defections from the lists of players who were counted on in spring training plans, eastern coaches and athletic directors have given little thought to the question of making freshmen eligible for varsity competition. They agree another year may make a difference.

Princeton, Duquesne, Rutgers and Georgetown are opposed to playing freshmen on principle, though Rutgers' first-game opponent, little Alfred University, will play them. Georgetown officials feel that if such a step is taken it should be done by agreement between two colleges for one game only.

Since in the majority of cases schedules have been made up for at least two and as many as five years in advance, the business offices expect no changes in this respect at least for this year, with the exception of games with Army teams such as the one Rutgers has scheduled with Fort Dix.

Ticket Prices

Ticket prices, several schools feel, may have to be changed by 1942, but in the meantime such institutions as Temple, Lafayette, Lehigh, Villanova, West Virginia, Syracuse, Duquesne and Georgetown expect to benefit financially from the fact the defense boom has set more money circulating in their areas. Temple looks for its night games to be of added financial advantage.

Should conditions remain as they are at present, the two schools likely to be affected most in 1942 are Army and Navy.

Under the newly-introduced three-year graduation plan, Annapolis will graduate one class in December and another in June. At the start of the 1942 season, therefore, Navy would be left with only the previous year's sophomores.

The Army's chances, on the other hand, should improve. There has been no shortening of the West Point curriculum and won't be if Academy authorities can help it. What's more, the Academy's outdated physical restrictions have been revised effective this year, and the bigger and better 1941 plebes will be ready for varsity service in 1942.

Bruns Captures Vandalia Open

VANDALIA, Ohio, Aug. 19 (AP)—Jack Bruns, gas refinery foreman from Wood River, Ill., won the Vandalia open handicap yesterday as the Grand American Trapshoot opened, defeating W. S. Golden of Columbus, Ga., and C. E. Heaton of Fairfax, Iowa, in a shootoff.

The trio tied at 89 of 100 Sunday in the regular event, and in the 25-target added event yesterday Bruns broke 24, Golden 22 and Heaton 21.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results Aug. 18

International League

Buffalo 6, Baltimore 1.
Jersey City 2-5, Rochester 1-2.
Only games.

American Association

Columbus 8, Kansas City 4.
Minneapolis 3, Indianapolis 2.
Only games.

Pacific Coast League

No games scheduled.

Texas League

Fort Worth 6, Beaumont 5 (10 innings).
Oklahoma City 8, San Antonio 2.
Shreveport 4, Dallas 3.
Tulsa 2-8, Houston 1-4 (2nd, 14 innings).

Southern Association

New Orleans 6, Knoxville 2.
Chattanooga 6, Little Rock 2 (2nd game rain).
Memphis 12, Atlanta 6.
Nashville 2, Birmingham 1.

Eastern League

Springfield 6-6, Hartford 1-7.
Scranton 7, Williamsport 4.
Only games.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	80	39	.672	
Chicago	62	55	.530	17
Boston	60	55	.521	18
Cleveland	59	55	.518	18½
Detroit	53	63	.457	25½
Philadelphia	51	63	.447	26½
Washington	48	65	.425	29
St. Louis	47	65	.420	29½

Results Aug. 18

Washington 4, Cleveland 2.
Only game played.

Crown Conscious —By Pap'

Marvin
-WARD-
-OF SPOKANE, WASH.
OVER-CONFIDENCE COST HIM THE TITLE HE WON IN CHICAGO IN 1939
RAY BILLOWS, BEATEN BY WARD IN THE 1939 FINAL, CAME BACK TO UPSET HIM AT WINGED FOOT
HE IS THE FIRST GOLFER TO REPEAT IN THE WESTERN AMATEUR IN 18 YEARS
PAP

AP Features

Ward Believes Six of Stars Between Title

CHICAGO, Aug. 19 (AP)—Marvin (Bud) Ward of Spokane, Wash., a straight-speaking young man, believes there are six players who stand between him and the 1941 national amateur golf championship, which will go on the block Monday at the Field Club in Omaha.

Ward, winner of the 1939 national amateur crown at North Shore and among the favorites for next week's big simon-pure scrap, is convinced that to win his second amateur crown he'll have to outplay these stars:

Dick Chapman, the defending champion; Harry Todd, of Dallas, Texas; Johnny Goodman, former national amateur king from Omaha; Ray Billows, twice a runner-up for the title and a finalist against Ward two years ago; Willie Turnesa, winner of the national amateur in 1938, and Art Doering of Chicago.

Confident of Game

Ward is confident his own game is ready for next week's big test. Yesterday he qualified handily for today's start of match play in the first annual Great Lakes amateur championship at the Knollwood club, turning in a one over par 74.

"I hit my shots well," he said. "I three-putted two greens, but I've the confidence in my game so necessary to bringing a player up to a peak for such a tourney as the national amateur. I've never seen the Field Club, but from what I've heard of it, a player must be straight to win—and my game is straight now.

On Home Course

"Goodman is going to be tough on his home course, while Billows always has been tough for me. Art Doering may not be so well known nationally, but from what I've observed of his game—which always is as straight as a string—he'll be a threat all the way."

Doering, with a one under par 72, was one of five players who broke par in yesterday's qualifying round, which saw medalist honors go to Jack Hoerner of Chicago, who had a brilliant 68.

Wilford Wehrle, also of Chicago and a threat for next week's big championship, had a 69. Bob Babbish, former Western amateur champion and now a corporal at Ft. Sheridan, Ill., and Johnny Lehman of Chicago, each had 72's.

Ray Billows of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., twice a finalist in the national amateur, had a 73, as did John Barnum, amateur champion of Mexico the last two years. Frank Stranahan of Toledo, trans-Mississippi champion and also eligible for the Nebraska, had a 74.

National League

	Won	Lost	P. C.	G. B.
Brooklyn	73	40	.646	
St. Louis	72	41	.637	1
Cincinnati	62	49	.559	10
Pittsburgh	60	50	.545	11½
New York	56	55	.505	16
Chicago	49	67	.422	25½
Boston	46	66	.411	26½
Philadelphia	31	81	.277	41½

Results Aug. 18

Brooklyn 6, Pittsburgh 5.
New York 6, Chicago 4.
New York 7, Chicago 1.
Cincinnati 13, Philadelphia 5.
Cincinnati 5, Philadelphia 4.
Only games scheduled.

Lon Holds Edge

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Lon Warneke, St. Louis Cardinals star, is the only National League pitcher to hold an edge over all opposition in his lifetime record.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Sparked by New Papers

The Cardinal and Dodger front offices should take a tip from the White Sox and Reds.

Shortly after Mrs. Grace Comiskey signed Jimmy Dykes to a three-year contract at a salary increase, the White Sox walked past the Red Sox and Indians into second place in the American League.

Ever since Bill McKechnie signed his new two-year papers at Cincinnati, the Reds have been flying back toward the first division of the National League.

If front office confidence in their managers had an inspirational effect on the Reds and Chisox, it might work for either the Cards or Brooks, or both.

Slow Signing

However, Branch Rickey and Larry MacPhail like to take their time in signing pilots. Billy Southworth, probably, will return to Sportsman's Park in 1942 whether or not the Cards win this race. Win or lose, Billy has done a great job, particularly with the rookies on his club. But if Leo Durocher misses the boat, MacPhail may go shopping for a new field leader next winter.

Durocher and MacPhail, according to ball players, have never gone on any picnics together, which is another way of saying that they are not one big happy family. Just the same, Larry is smart enough to let his manager alone so long as he is winning. Nobody knows this any better than Lippy Leo, who is driving his Dodgers as though each engagement was the flag clincher.

Brooks Confident

The Dodgers have great confidence in their chances and Durocher's leadership. They growl every time you mention the Cardinals. But this confidence might be even greater if the players knew it was shared by MacPhail.

Frankie Frisch—well, you know what he has done to those Pirates. Confined to the second division in pre-season speculation, the Fordham Flash has been chasing the Cards and Dodgers for several weeks. Casey Stengel, for one, thinks he might have won if he could have beaten the Cardinals a few times during the first half of the campaign. Frisch will return to Pittsburgh.

About Terry

Stengel will come back to Braves Field and Jimmy Wilson will get another chance at the Wrigley ball park. Nineteen forty-one has not been good to either, but only because they lack the players. Rumors have been circulating at the Polo Grounds and it is impossible from this distance to guess what Horace Stoneham is thinking about for '42. He has denied talk that Terry will retire as manager and take a seat in the office. However, with due respect to Mr. Stoneham, who is a nice fellow, club owners have changed their minds before.

McCarthy Set

What will happen at Phillie is not being discussed, except to hint that Doc Prothro is already considering a tempting minor league offer for next season. He probably would be better off taking it.

The American League seems fairly well set in the contract line for '42. Joe McCarthy, of course, is established with the Yankees. He probably can keep that job as long as he want it. So can Connie Mack at Philadelphia. Joe Cronin at Boston and Luke Sewell at St. Louis sport holdover contracts. Alva Bradley has publicly exonerated Roger Peckinpaugh at Cleveland from blame in the failure of his club. Dykes, naturally, is doing all right.

Del Baker of the Tigers and Bucky Harris at Washington must envy fellows like Dykes and McKechnie. Walter O. Briggs Sr., has not assured Baker of a new contract, although Del probably can stay around as a coach if nothing more attractive is forthcoming. Harris seems rather certain to lose his job, despite the fact that the club makes no effort to spend a few dollars for fresh talent.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Australia gained Davis Cup challenge round, beating Germany 3-0 when Adrian Quist and John Bromwich won doubles match of interzone series.

Five Years Ago

Glenn Cunningham broke world 800 meters record with 1:49.7 performance at Stockholm.

Favorites Win Handily At Longwood

The usual parade of favorites marked yesterday's opening round in the 60th annual tennis doubles championships at Longwood Cricket Club, as all of the seeded teams and most of those that were not seeded found their initial opponents easy to dispose of.

Defending champions Jack Kramer and Ted Schroeder advanced with the loss of only four games as they drove past Philip Jameson and Lytton Dowson of Longwood 6—3, 6—0, 6—1. Second seeded Frankie Parker and Don McNeill, the national singles champion, overcame Art Prochaska of Hartford, Conn., and E. Blair Hawley of New York, 6—1, 6—2, 6—1. Third seeded Gardnar Mulloy and Wayne Sabin ousted the Boston pair of J. Burke Wilkinson and Ralph Ellis, 6—2, 6—0, 7—5. And fourth seeded Bobby Riggs and Gene Mako lost but one game to William Sullivan of Sacramento, Calif., and Bob Davis of Erie, Pa., winning 6—1, 6—0, 6—0.

Only five teams in the women's division saw action, with three teams entering the second round and two entering the third after having drawn first-round byes. Barbara Bradlee and Jane Stanton of Los Angeles, third seeded team, whipped through their second-round match with Ruth Carter of Brookline and Lois Ladd of Winchester 6—0, 6—1, while Mary Arnold of Los Angeles and Hope Knowles of Philadelphia also entered the third round by defeating another Boston duo, Emily Lincoln and Katherine Hubbell 6—3, 6—3.

All but one of 16 first-round matches in the men's division were decided. When Dr. W. F. Widen and Edward Olson of Minneapolis, newly crowned national public parks and playgrounds doubles titlists, notified officials they would not arrive in time for their match with Frank Kovacs and William Crosby, they were granted a postponement.

In the women's division first-round byes were drawn by top-seeded Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Cooke and Margaret Osborne, second-seeded Pauline Betz and Dorothy Bundy, and fourth-seeded Helen Jacobs and Valerie Scott. **G. C.**

Miss Dudley And Mrs. Mann Lead Women's Western

CHICAGO, Aug. 19 (AP)—Mrs. Russell Mann of Omaha, Neb., and Eleanor Dudley of Chicago shot the Exmoor Country Club course in 37-39—76 and 38-38—76, women's par, yesterday, to take the lead in the Women's Western Golf Association closed championship tournament qualifying round.

Three strokes behind was Marion Miley of Lexington, Ky., who carded 37-42—79, Mrs. Frank Newell of Long Beach, Calif., had 41-39—80, to share fourth place with Virginia Ingram of Chicago, who shot a pair of 40's.

Other leaders were: Mary Agnes Wall, Menominee, Mich., 44-39—83; Elizabeth Wing, Barbara Wilder and Mrs. Howard Moore, all of Chicago, who shot 42-43—85; Betty Brown, Texarkana, Texas, 41-45—86; Mrs. P. G. Skillern, South Bend, Ind., 43-44—87; Mrs. David Gaut, Memphis, Tenn., 44-43—87.

The low 32 scorers will qualify for the match play battle.

Cleveland Indians Lose 12th Game in 13 Starts

By the Associated Press

The most mystifying development of the big league baseball season is what has happened to the Cleveland Indians. This is the team that many persons picked to win the American League pennant and at one stage of the race it was seven full games in front. This is the team with the greatest pitcher in baseball, with the best second-base combination in the circuit, with harmony among its players, with balance of pitching, fielding and batting strength.

This is the team that finished one game away from the championship in 1940 and supposedly couldn't miss in 1941. Yet this is the team that has lost 12 of its last 13 decisions, that has sunk to the fourth place and is still sinking.

Even teams like the Phillies, Browns and Senators, which have sunk about as low as they can go, win once in a while, but the Indians have been going practically weeks at a time without winning.

They lost a 4-2 affair to Washington last night to let the Senators climb out of a tie for the cellar. In desperation Manager Roger Peckinpaugh started a rookie named Steve Gromek, who was acquired last week from the Class D Michigan State League. He walked a couple and gave up three singles and a double for three Washington runs in the third inning and after that the game was no contest.

The tryst was kept in Municipal Stadium, where a night game last month drew 67,500 fans, but only 8,365 customers turned out for this one.

The Brooklyn Dodgers succeeded in inflating their suddenly acquired National League lead to a full game while the St. Louis Cardinals were idle. The Dodgers beat the Pittsburgh Pirates, 6-5, on Pete Reiser's homer in the ninth, but they probably would have instilled more confidence among their followers if they also had taken the day off.

Brooklyn's often-praised infield made six errors and gave the Pirates four unearned runs, which nearly cost the ball game, but Joe Medwick's circuit smash and Reiser's triple with two men on base in the early innings kept disaster away from Ebbets Field.

The defeat was Pittsburgh's sixth in eight encounters and bumped the Buccaneers out of third place in the senior circuit as the Cincinnati Reds came up with a double-decker triumph over the Phillies.

The Reds won the opener, 13-5, with a 14-hit offensive that was concentrated for 10 runs in the first two innings. Then they came from behind with a four-run seventh-inning rally to capture the second session 5-4. Gene Thompson pitched nine-hit ball and fanned nine in the nightcap.

New York's in and out Giants tumbled the tottering Chicago Cubs in both ends of a double-header, 6-4 and 7-1, for Chicago's 15th setback in 20 games. Hal Schumacher pitched seven-hit ball in the opener and Lefty Cliff Melton, who had hurled a three-hit shutout against the Dodgers in his last start, came right back with a four-hit job that kept the Cubs blanked after the first inning.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Pete Reiser, Dodgers—Hit two-run triple in third inning and then came back with ninth-inning homer to beat Pirates.

Hal Schumacher and Cliff Melton, Giants—Schumacher pitched seven-hit ball and Melton came up with four-hitter to sweep double-header from Cubs.

Bill Werber and Gene Thompson, Reds—Werber batted in five runs with three hits to help beat Phils in first game; Thompson kept nine hits spaced to take nightcap.

Steve Sundra, Senators—Subdued Indians on seven hits.

Bay Staters Have Chance To Make History at Omaha

By A. Linde Fowler

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Massachusetts has had some glorious chapters in the book of national golf, but few scintillating pages have been added since Francis Ouimet and Jesse Guilford both landed in the semifinals of the amateur at Five Farms, Baltimore, in 1932. All the more incentive, therefore, for Ted Bishop or one of the other Bay State representatives to get rolling next week at Omaha and prove that Massachusetts amateur golf has been merely dormant, not decadent.

In the last four years, or since the U. S. G. A. reverted to medal play qualifying rounds for the championship proper after three years of all match play, Massachusetts has had a pathetic total of only four individual qualifiers. Joe Lynch was the sole Bay State qualifier at Portland, Ore., in 1937, likewise the only one at the North Shore Country Club, Glen View, Ill., in 1939. Ted Bishop and Wilfred Crossley were the Bay State qualifiers at Oakmont in 1938 and Ted Bishop and Leo Martin last year at Winged Foot.

Joe Lynch, be it said further to his credit, was a quarter-finalist at Cleveland in 1935; followed it up by winning three matches at Garden City in 1936 and was the sole Massachusetts qualifier in '37 and '39 as above stated. He has won 10 matches in national amateur play, wherein, still speaking of Massachusetts golfers, he ranks fourth for all time in national amateur play. Francis Ouimet tops with 39 victories, Jesse Guilford second with 23 and John G. Anderson third with 13.

In the 44 national amateurs played under U. S. G. A. auspices, Massachusetts has had 146 in the match play rounds, but only 107 who had to qualify at medal play in the championships proper; for the title tournaments of 1903, 1934, '35 and '36 were of the all match variety. In the medal play tests, therefore, this state has not done too well, an average of less than three to a championship.

There have been plenty of brilliant spots in the Massachusetts archives of national play to stimulate the younger crop that is now struggling to add new pages to Bay State prestige. Foremost, naturally, is Ouimet's remarkable record of having won two national amateurs, one national open, one national amateur runner-up, nine times a semifinalist, once medalist. Guilford has won the national once, been a semi-finalist three times, and was the sole Bay State qualifier at Oakmont in 1925, when the match play field was cut down to 16. Johnny Anderson, in the days when he was a member of Woodland and of Brae Burn, was a runner-up twice. Fred A. Wright, Jr., tied for the qualifying medal once, with Bobby Jones at Engineers in 1920, and he has qualified in seven nationals, but has won only seven matches.

Ray Gorton tied with W. C. Fownes, Jr., for the qualifying medal in 1914 at Ekwanok and Paul Tewksbury tied for the medal at Oakmont in 1919. It is of passing interest that when Gorton tied for the medal in 1914, Ouimet won the title, and that when Ouimet won the medal in 1921 at St. Louis, Jesse Guilford won the title.

Looking way, way back in the records, we find that J. G. Thorp, grandfather of Bobby Knowles, Jr., was runner-up for the national amateur in 1896, the Massachusetts amateur to reach that exalted point. He qualified in four nationals. Francis I. Amory of the Country Club was a semifinalist in 1895. Arthur G. Lockwood, English-born, but a Massachusetts golfer for some years at the start of the century, also was a semi-finalist once.

Of golfing deeds that will go down in history involving Massachusetts amateurs, aside from winning titles, medals, and other honors, the first is that James F. Curtis, brother of Margaret and Harriot, was a participant in the first national amateur match that went 40 holes. He fell victim to Walter Fairbanks of Denver, who thereafter became known as "Forty-hole Fairbanks." That was in 1899. The very next year, 1900, Arthur Lockwood, entered from the Allston Golf Club that is now a part of Braves Field, defeated John Reid, Jr., at 40 holes.

Those two records for protracted matches in national play stood until 1908, when again a Boston amateur was involved. Henry H. Wilder and Walter J. Travis went to the 41st hole before Travis won, after having been four down and four to play in the regulation 36 holes. The 41-hole mark was equalled in 1920 when Chick Evans beat Reggie Lewis at the fifth extra. The greatest number of extra holes in a national of course was the 10 additional played by Maurice McCarthy and George Von Elm at Merion in 1930, in what was to have been an 18-hole affair.

In recent years the brightest extra-holes deed of any Boston amateur was when Bill Blaney downed Gus Moreland at the 22 in the championship at Five Farms, Baltimore, in 1932. Only twice in national play has any individual won extra-hole matches twice in succession over the 36 hole route. Walter R. Tuckerman of Stockbridge, playing at The Country Club, Brookline, did it in 1910. G. D. Fowle of Philadelphia did the same in 1898 at Morris County.

Get your Heating Equipment in condition for winter

Looking forward to months of cold weather, the matter of comfort—a warm home—becomes uppermost.

Perhaps your heating equipment proved inadequate last winter. Right now is a good time to check up on what you can expect it to do next winter.

Call in a heating expert. Let him look over your home heating plant—tell him how it has performed for you—then ask for his recommendations. It is his business to satisfy you with winter comfort.

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Mid-Week Radio Programs—News of Art, Music, Theater and Films

Admiral Byrd to Appeal For National Defense Unity

The Mid-Week Dialer

Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, who has obtained temporary leave from active service in the U. S. Navy to speak on national issues, will address the Nation on "Unity, Sweat, and Sacrifice," when he speaks tonight at the National Emergency Rally in Madison Square Garden.

This is the first of a series of National Emergency rallies with Admiral Byrd to be held throughout the United States under the auspices of the Council for Democracy.

Tonight

Defense

"Democracy in Crisis" will be the theme of the National Emergency Rally in New York's Madison Square Garden. The speakers and their subjects: Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, Antarctic explorer, "Unity, Sweat, and Sacrifice"; Carl Sandburg, poet and Lincoln biographer, "More Democracy, not Less." Supreme Court Justice Owen J. Roberts will introduce the speakers for the Council for Democracy. WABC-CBS, 10:15.

Talk Feature

Columbia will put its thirty-eighth "Report to the Nation" on the air. The story of the Federal Government's efforts to find jobs for the thousands of workers forced into unemployment by America's defense program will be told by Albert Warner and John Charles Daly. Director Brewster calls the broadcast "Allocation and Dislocation." The "allocation" to defense industries of metals and motors and other goods taken away from peace industries will be described, as well as the attempt to place in defense jobs the men and women "dislocated" by the emergency. WABC-CBS, 9:30.

Music

Juan Arvizu, Latin-American troubadour, will recall the beauty of his native city in Mexico by singing "Mi Queretaro Lindo" by Galindo. Accompanied by the Trio Flores, guitarists, Arvizu also will sing Valdeslell's "Eschale Cinco al Piano" ("Drop a Nickel in the Piano,") Ruiz's "Mi Viejo Vals" ("My Old Waltz") and Guizar's "Que Sera."

Wednesday

Defense

The "Treasury Hour—Millions for Defense" will present Milton Berle, the Quiz Kids, Beatrice Kay, Joe E. Howard, and Barry Wood. Ray Block will lead the orchestra as he does also for the "Gay Nineties Revue," from which program Miss Kay and Joe Howard were lent. Billy M. Greene and the Elm City Four, also from that program, will be heard, with Larry Elliott as announcer. The time for this program is donated to the U. S. Treasury Department by the Texas Company. WABC-CBS, 9.

Talk feature

The thesis that "Democracy Begins at Home" will be expounded on the "Children Also Are People" program, by Evelyn Millis Duvall, executive director of the Association for Family Living. Mrs. Duvall will outline the elements that make for strength in the homes of a democracy. WABC-CBS, 3:45.

Music

The Song Spinners, a program of traditional folk songs, will include such favorites as "Camptown Races," "The Wagoner's Lad," "Ten Little Indians," "Chase the Squirrel," and "Joshua Fit the Battle of Jericho."

Two Mexican dance numbers, a tango and a serenade, will comprise Juan Arvizu's Latin-American song program. Alfredo Antonini will conduct the CBS Tipica Orchestra in accompaniment to "La Zandunga" and the traditional "Chiapanecas," both from the southern portion of Mexico. WABC-CBS, 10:30.

Thursday

Defense

A picture of how the boys in Naval Training at Newport R. I., live and work from the moment they enter the service until they are graduated will constitute the "In Your Defense" program. Narrators will provide a graphic picture in a broadcast over WEEI and all stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System's NEN. 4:15.

Talk feature

Federal efforts to minimize damaging effects of defense activities on America's birds and other wild life will be described by John H. Baker, executive director of the National Audubon Society. He appears as guest speaker on Columbia network's "Adventures in Science." WABC-CBS, 3:45.

Drama

"The Aldrich Family," after a month's vacation, will return to the National Broadcasting System's Red Network with the cast intact to launch its fourth season. The setting for the series is Centerville, a town "somewhere in the U. S. A."

Music

Milton Katims, distinguished young WOR violist, will be soloist in the American premiere of the Concerto in E flat by Alessandro Rollo, with Alfred Wallenstein's Sinfonietta. This will be the tenth viola work to receive its first American performance at the hands of Katims, who, during the past few years, has presented the rarely heard literature of the viola in more than 50 WOR Sunday sonata recitals with Milton Kaye and in concerts with Wallenstein. WOR, 9:30.

The Graff Ballet Prepares

Members of the company rehearsing under the direction of Grace and Kurt Graff in the barn studio-theater at their summer headquarters, Fieldstone, Newfane, Vt. Front row, left to right, Ann Devine, Grace Graff, Dorothy Davies, Ida Gailler; back row, Edwin Gibson, Walter Reck, Harold Borin, Arthur Wellendorf.

Summer Loans on View At Museum of Fine Arts

By Dorothy Adlow

While the arts retreat into the hinterland during the summer months, there is still much to be seen in Boston. During this season the Art Museum invariably plays host to a number of loans. They are not publicized or given prominence; they are simply integrated in the Museum installation. Whoever knows the permanent collection well will recognize these visitors at once.

The medieval gallery, recently renovated and enriched with valuable accessions has on display a number of small pieces from the collection of Dr. Georg Swarzenski, who is now Fellow for Research in Medieval Art at the Museum. Among the loans are some miniature medieval bronzes from Germany, Italy, and France. There is a delicately carved French ivory panel, an ivory pyx, an embroidered altar hanging. On loan from the Boston Athenaeum is an ornate chalice, embellished with enameling and chased patterns. These objects were made for ritual use; yet their makers loved beauty and spared no effort.

In the painting galleries there are many items of interest. There is a marine by Gustave Courbet, French master who was not afraid to be factual and realistic. He is less commonly known as a landscapist. There are fine specimens of portraiture by John Singleton Copley and Robert Feke.

But commanding the Colonial gallery is the famous canvas, "Pat Lyon at the Forge." The artist, John Neagle, painted Pat Lyon in 1826. The picture tells a story; it also ushers in an epoch of informality and illustrative genre in America. Such painting was more appropriate in the Republican era, than the fashionable portraiture of the rich and eminent that prevailed before the Revolution.

The corridor on the second floor which leads the way to Greek and Egyptian antiquities is being hung with more of those superb textiles woven in Christianized Egypt. The Coptic weaves were brought to light from early graves. The delicacy of their workmanship, the vivacity of their designs, the charm of their colors are a joy to the eye. Small wonder the painters of the Third Republic in France borrowed so freely from these imaginatively decorated cloths.

More and more textiles of different epochs are appearing in the Museum. More and more do we appreciate the good taste of New Englanders who saw the beauty and significance of such weaves in days before they were described, documented, and evaluated by specialists.

William L. Shirer, foreign correspondent and author of "Berlin Diary," will leave New York by plane for Hollywood on Friady, to confer with Producer Erich Pommer and Oliver H. P. Garrett on "Passage From Bordeaux." He was recently signed to supply special material for this RKO Radio picture.

MBS Virginia Dwyer

The "romance" of Mutual's five-a-week script show, "Front Page Farrell."

George Kaufman Now as Producer

"Mr. Big," by Arthur Sheekman and Margaret Shane, which begins a two-weeks engagement at the Plymouth Theater Sept. 8, marks George S. Kaufman's first venture as producer. He is also directing the new piece, which will open in New York at the Lyceum on Sept. 26. But for once, he has had no hand in the writing.

Mr. Kaufman found the play in a little theater production by the Morningside Players of Columbia University last March. The piece was called "Premiere."

It is said to combine a comedy technique of playing all over the theater, and murder-mystery melodrama. At one point a policeman leads his horse down an aisle.

Fay Wray of the films will have an important role. Others in the cast are Hume Cronyn, Barry Sullivan, Harry Gribbon, Florenz Ames, Sidney Stone, George Baxter, Jack Leslie, Ray Mayer, Juliet Delf, Judson Laire, Ann Evers, Ruth Thane McDermott, and Richard Barbee.

Donald Oenslager will design the sets and Irene Sharaff the costumes.

News of the Screen

The Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo is rehearsing for the series of Technicolor ballet features to be made by Warner Bros. The noted dance organization makes its motion picture debut in the new series of films. The first production, with full symphony orchestra accompaniment, will probably be "Gaité Parisienne," to be followed by either "The New Yorker" or "Capriccio Espagnol." Each ballet will be a three-reel film.

* * *

"Son of Fury" will be the final title of the screen play based on Edison Marshall's novel, "Benjamin Blake," it is announced by Twentieth Century-Fox. Tyrone Power and Maureen O'Hara will be co-starred in the film, which is listed as a Darryl F. Zanuck production.

* * *

Carolyn Lee, child star of "Virginia," and "Birth of the Blues," will appear next in "Out of the Frying Pan," Paramount's picturization of the hit Broadway play by Francis Swann which Edward H. Griffith will produce and direct. Virginia Van Upp, who wrote "Virginia," will adapt the comedy, which deals with the efforts of a group of ambitious youngsters to win jobs on the Broadway stage.

* * *

Orson Welles' four Mercury Productions for RKO Radio are in various stages of preparation for the cameras. John Fante and Norman Foster have been assigned to collaborate with Amalia Kent and Elliott Paul on the continuity of "It's All True." Miriam Geiger and Joseph Cotton are developing the screen story of "Journey Into Fear" from the Eric Ambler novel. "It's All True" is an original by Welles. First of the Mercury quartet to reach the cameras will be Booth Tarkington's "The Magnificent Ambersons."

* * *

The cast of Columbia's Wesley Ruggles production, "You Belong To Me," co-starring Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda, has gained nine new players during the past few days. Signed to roles are Patsy Moran, Larry Parks, Jeff Corey, Georgia Caine, Myra McKinney, Jack Norton, Sam McDaniels, and Grady Sutton.

* * *

Eleven pictures are now in production at MGM's Culver City studios, scheduled to play Loew's State and Orpheum Theaters. Among them are "The Chocolate Soldier," with Risé Stevens and Nelson Eddy; "Honky Tonk," the new Clark Gable picture in which he co-stars for the first time with Lana Turner; "Panama Hattie," with Ann Sothern in the Ethel Merman role; "Babes on Broadway," with Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland; a new Tarzan picture, "Tarzan's Secret Treasure," with Johnny Weissmuller; "Married Bachelor," with Robert Young and Ruth Hussey; "Unholy Partners," a newspaper story with Eddie Robinson; "When Ladies Meet," with Joan Crawford and Greer Garson, and a Van Dyke picture, "Female of the Species," with Rosalind Russell, Don Ameche, Kay Francis, and Van Heflin.

* * *

J. M. Kerrigan has joined the cast of "Captains of the Clouds," Warner Bros.' Technicolor film story of the Royal Canadian Air Force. James Cagney, Dennis Morgan, Alan Hale, George Tobias and a production unit headed by director Michael Curtiz returned to the company's Burbank studio last week after an extended location trip to various Canadian flying fields, where most of the picture was filmed.

* * *

"Orphan's Benefit," Walt Disney's newest short subject soon to be released by RKO Radio, presents a cast of established favorites like Mickey Mouse, Donald Duck, Goofy, Horace Horsecollar, Clarabel Cow, and Clara Cluck, in a series of lovely show numbers. The performance has Mickey as master of ceremonies.

Paul Draper at Lee

Paul Draper, recently returned from South America, will be guest artist in the International Dance Festival programs at Jacob's Pillow, near Lee, Mass., Friday and Saturday afternoons, performing some of his original tap dances to classical music. Another guest artist announced is Anne Simpson, who will do two Spanish numbers.

A feature of this week's program will be their first presentation in this country of the Rose Adagio, which calls for four men rather than the usual one as partners to the ballerina, by Alicia Markova and Anton Dolin, assisted by Dimitri Romanoff, Dwight Godwin, and Donald Sadler. Miss Markova will also give a solo, "Water Lily." Mr. Dolin's solo will be "Espagnol."

These performances start promptly at 4:45 p. m. and seats cannot be reserved after that hour. Tea is served at 4 and the performance ends at 6.

By a Staff Photographer

Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd

On the air tonight for national defense.

Two-Weeks Festival At Barter Theater

The annual festival of the Barter Theater in Abington, Va., opens on Wednesday and continues through Sept. 6. Robert Porterfield and his company present a new show nearly every night for two weeks in the old Town Hall Theater.

This year "Marmee" of "Little Women" will get her four girls together to open the festival. Meg and Jo and Amy and Beth will sweeten the air for the show the next night—"Ladies in Retirement." The retired ladies will stay for two nights and then will move out for the rolicking "Servant With Two Masters," which will play on Saturday night.

"The Philadelphia Story" will play on Monday. On Tuesday, Aug. 26, "The Male Animal" comes to town, and on Wednesday night, Aug. 27, the theatergoers will see Emlyn Williams' "Night Must Fall."

On Thursday and Friday, Aug. 28 and 29, "The Farmer Takes a Wife" will be shown for the first time in Abington. On Saturday, Aug. 30, it will be replaced by "Jorislund," Arnold Sundgaard's new play about a Norwegian family in Minnesota. On Monday night, Sept. 1, "Kiss the Boys Goodbye" is the bill; and then "Family Portrait," the annual pilgrimage play, starts its week's run.

Robert Young and Ann Sothern

In "Lady Be Good," coming soon to the State and Orpheum Theaters

SymphonyOrchestras And American Music

The number of performances of native American music by the 16 major symphony orchestras of the United States dropped in 1940-41 from 107 to 93, as compared with the season of 1939-40, according to a survey by the National Music Council.

There have been some striking changes in the position of the various orchestras in the lists. The Detroit Symphony, which led in the number of performances of music by American-born composers in 1939-40, dropped last season to last place. Cincinnati has advanced to third place. Boston has dropped to fourth, being tied with the New York Philharmonic. Chicago has taken the lead, and the National Symphony of Washington shares second place with Indianapolis.

In regard to number of works by American-born and naturalized composers, plus foreign-born composers living in the United States, the leading orchestras are ranked in this order: New York Philharmonic, Chicago, Boston, and Cincinnati and Philadelphia, tied.

In percentage of works by American-born composers, the orchestras stand thus: Indianapolis, Washington, Boston, San Francisco. In percentage of works by American-born and naturalized composers, plus those foreign-born composers living in the United States, the standing is: Indianapolis, Boston, Los Angeles, San Francisco.

The first medal for valor and distinguished service ever issued by the Irish Free State is now in the possession of Arthur Shields, Irish actor, currently playing a featured role in RKO Radio's "Lady Scarface." The medal was conferred upon him recently in recognition of his service during the Easter uprising of 1916. Shields was one of the men who was barricaded in the Dublin post office during the siege of that building.

Tone Standards High on Coast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

Chamber music on suburban campuses, long a rich summer tradition in the San Francisco region, has concluded another splendid season.

Probably no quartet in the world today can surpass the perfect unity, the rich tone and the vital eloquence that the Budapest String Quartet achieved in 12 concerts at Mills College. On six Wednesday evenings the Budapest group played all the quartets of Beethoven. And on six Sunday afternoons, programs of miscellaneous master quartets were interspersed with six quartets of the French composer, Darius Milhaud. Mr. Milhaud now is permanently on the music faculty of Mills.

The Mills concerts had good attendance, even though they required paid admissions. At Stanford University an eight concert cycle of all the chamber music of Brahms was given free of charge to the campus and the public. Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge was the donor. The performers were headed by the reorganized Pro Arte String Quartet, of which Antonio Brosa is now first violin and C. Warwick Evans is the cello. Guest artists with the quartet were Gunnar Johansen, and Maxim Schapiro, pianists; Rudolph Schmitt, clarinetist; Ferenc Molnar, violist; Willem Dehe, 'cellist, and Alfred Brain, horn.

* * *

Many of these same artists took part in four conerts—similarly donated by Mrs. Coolidge—at the University of California. Three of these concerts were divided between music of Mozart and of Milhaud. A fourth, was devoted to Brahms. In the third Mozart-Milhaud event, the players included Mr. Milhaud himself as pianist in his amiably romantic and slight "Album of Mme. Bovary." The rest of the evening brought forward a familiar sonata duo—Mr. Schapiro and Henri Temianka, violinist—who once again won admiration by crisp and illuminating performances.

Speaking of the San Francisco suburbs, the Montalvo Art Foundation, in Saratoga, was the scene of a Composers' Forum that comprised music of the American composer, Roger Sessions. He played some of his own piano music. His Piano Sonata was played by Bernhard Abramowitsch. His E minor String Quartet was presented by the young University of California Quartet.

And to go even farther afield—well beyond the suburbs—a week-long Bach festival at Carmel was directed by Gastone Usigli. It contained all types of instrumental, vocal and choral music.

The San Francisco Opera Ballet went in another suburban direction—namely to the outdoor Forest Meadows on the Dominican College campus at San Rafael—to appear before an audience of the Marin Musical Chest.

Pianistic success was enjoyed outdoors at a concert in the Sigmund Stern Recreation Grove by 17-year-old Laura Dubman. A San Franciscan by birth and early training. She is a crisp, sure player. An individual brightness of spirit shone in her beautiful performance of Mozart's A major Sonata and in the rhythmic humor of Prokofieff's "Love of Three Oranges" March. She was maturely expressive in romantic Chopin, in atmospheric Debussy and in the Bach-Liszt A minor "Organ Prelude and Fugue." Her Stern Grove program was shared by Lawrence Strauss, a tenor whose repertory is always original and whose style is fine. He was accompanied by Gladys Steele.

* * *

The Stern Grove every Sunday afternoon is attended by sizable audiences for music and the dance. The programs range from such professional attractions as the San Francisco Symphony to student orchestras and from local soloists to occasional operetta, ballet and opera.

Largest of this summer's Stern Grove crowds thus far was an assembly of 10,000 persons that delighted in a farcical production of Offenbach's "Orpheus in the Underworld."

The modernized and localized English text by Erich Weiler was full of fun. Walter Herbert conducted with keen skill and gusto. Arthur Fleischer's staging was no less fanciful than it was vigorous. Chief singing-actors in a vivacious and good-sounding cast were Wilma Spence, a handsome, humorous and romantic Eurydice; Carl Hague, a disgruntled Orpheus; Marsden Argall, a shrewd jolly Pluto; and Oliver Jones, an exuberant Jupiter. The important violin solos of Concertmaster William Wolski attracted particular applause.

To complete the record, the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo did the unusual by visiting San Francisco in a summer season. Six performances were popular at the Memorial Opera House. A large nucleus of the San Francisco Symphony assisted. The repertory comprised familiar Ballet Russe productions: from "Gaite Parisienne" to Stravinsky's "Poker Game," from Gershwin's "New Yorker" to Debussy's "Afternoon of a Faun," from Shostakovitch's "Red and Black" (First Symphony) to Strauss' "Beau Danube."

Entertainment Timetable

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Mail Train." Gordon Harker and Alastair Sim. 2:05, 5:05, 8:05. "The Reluctant Dragon." 3:45, 6:45, 9:45.

Fenway—
"Charley's Aunt." Jack Benny. 1, 4, 7, 10. "Dressed to Kill." Lloyd Nolan. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Keith Memorial—
"Hold That Ghost." Abbott and Costello. 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:05, 9:55. "Accent on Love." George Montgomery, Osa Massen and Cobina Wright, Jr. 9:35 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 5:55, 8:45.

Kenmore—
"Reaching for the Sun." Joel McCrea and Ellen Drew. 3:30, 8. "I Wanted Wings." Ray Milland and William Holden. 1:15, 5:15, 9:35.

Metropolitan—
"Passage from Hongkong." Lucile Fairbanks and Keith Douglas. 9:50 a. m., 1:15, 4:40, 8:05. "Dive Bomber." Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. 10:55 a. m., 2:20, 5:45, 9:10.

Modern—
"Man Power." Marlene Dietrich and Edward G. Robinson. 11:05 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:45. "Kisses for Breakfast." 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:40, 8:10.

Orpheum—
"Ellery Queen and the Perfect Crime." Ralph Bellamy and Margaret Lindsay. 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55. "Life Begins for Andy Hardy." Lewis Stone, Mickey Rooney, Fay Holden and Judy Garland. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10.

Paramount—
"Charley's Aunt." Jack Benny. 10:40 a. m., 1:25, 4:15, 7:05, 9:55. "Dressed to Kill." Lloyd Nolan. 9:20 a. m., 12:10, 2:55, 5:45, 8:35.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Jungle Cavalcade." 9:30 a. m., 12:02, 2:34, 5:06, 7:38, 10:10. "Cracked Nuts." Stuart Erwin and Una Merkel. 10:55 a. m., 1:27, 3:59, 6:31, 9:03.

Scollay—
"Man Power." Marlene Dietrich and Edward G. Robinson. 11:25 a. m., 2:45, 6:10, 9:30. "Kisses for Breakfast." 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8.

South Station Theater—
"Harvests for Tomorrow." "Information Please." "Crisis in the Pacific." "Mickey Mouse Cartoon." "Travel the Caribbean." "The U. S. Navy in Mock Battle," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Ellery Queen and the Perfect Crime." Ralph Bellamy and Margaret Lindsay. 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55. "Life Begins for Andy Hardy." Lewis Stone, Mickey Rooney, Fay Holden and Judy Garland. 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10.

Strand, Huntington Avenue—
"Mystery Sea Raider." Henry Wilcoxon and Carole Landis. "Red Head." June Lang. Continuous from 1-11.

Telepix—
Roosevelt-Churchill Meeting. "U. S. Naval Maneuvers." "Information Please." "Rural New England." "Russ Morgan's Band." Color cartoons and 30 minute news digest. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Angels With Broken Wings." Binnie Barnes and Gilbert Roland. 11 a. m., 1:45, 4:30, 7:15, 10. "Blackmail." Edward G. Robinson and Ruth Hussey. 9:35 a. m., 12:20, 3:05, 5:50, 8:35.

Tremont—
"Argentine Nights." Ritz Bros. 9:50 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10. "Blood and Sand." Tyrone Power. 11:05 a. m., 2:25, 5:55, 9:25.

Uptown—
"The Reluctant Dragon." 2:35, 5:35, 8:30. "The Bride Came C. O. D." Bette Davis and James Cagney. 1, 3:50, 6:50, 9:50.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "The Big Store," the Marx Bros. "I'll Wait for You." Marsha Hunt and Paul Kelly. 1:45 and 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "A Woman's Face." Joan Crawford. "There's Magic in Music." Allan Jones. 2 and 8.

Regent: "Devil and Miss Jones." Jean Arthur. "Master Detective." 2 Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Bell's Hawaiian Follies," on the stage. "Model Wife." Dick Powell. "March of Time." 1:45, 6:45, 9.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "One Night in Lisbon." Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. "Big Store." Marx Brothers, Tony Martin. 1:30 and 8.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner: "Reluctant Dragon." 3:45, 6:50, 9:50. "Adventure in Washington." 2:05, 5:10, 8:10.

Brookline Village: "Saint's Vacation." Hugh Sinclair. 1:50, 4:56, 8:20. "One Night in Lisbon," Madeleine Carroll. 3:10, 6:25, 9:31.

Cleveland Circle: "The Bride Came C. O. D." Bette Davis and James Cagney. "The Nurse's Secret," Lee Patrick. 1:45 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Out of the Fog." John Garfield and Ida Lupino. "I'll Wait for You." Marsha Hunt and R. Sterling. 2 and 8.

Harvard: "Love Crazy." Myrna Loy and William Powell. "Thieves Fall Out." Eddie Albert and Joan Leslie. 2 and 7:45.

University: "The Big Store," the Marx Bros. 3:10, 6:25, 9:45. "Rage in Heaven." Robert Montgomery. 1:35, 4:50, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "Out of the Fog." Ida Lupino and John Garfield. "Hit the Road." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "She Knew All the Answers." Joan Bennett and Franchot Tone. "Murder Among Friends." 2, Evenings 7-11.

Strand: "Bride Came C. O. D." Bette Davis. 3:40, 9:40. "Man Hunt." Joan Bennett. 1:54, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "A Woman's Face." Joan Crawford and Melvyn Douglas. "Bachelor Daddy," with Baby Sandy. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Caught in the Draft." Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. 3:01, 7, 9:36. "Shot in the Dark." 1:55, 8:30.

Park: "One in a Million." Adolphe Menjou, Jean Hersholt, and Don Ameche. "On the Avenue."

HINGHAM — New Loring Hall: "Caught in the Draft." Dorothy Lamour. "Ellery Queen, Master Detective." 1:50 and 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "One Night in Lisbon." Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. "Singapore Woman." Brenda Marshall. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Love Crazy." Myrna Loy and William Powell. "Too Many Blondes." Rudy Vallee.

LYNN — Open-Air Theater: "Johnny Apollo." Tyrone Power and Dorothy Lamour. "Secret Evidence." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "The Bride Came C. O. D." Bette Davis and James Cagney. 3:10, 6:30, 9:30. "Nurses' Secret." Lee Patrick. 2, 5:10, 8.

Mystic: "Hit the Road." Gladys George and B. McLane. 2:05, 7, 9:55. "Million Dollar Baby." Jeffrey Lynn and Priscilla Lane. 3:10, 8:10.

Maplewood: "Sunny." Anna Neagle and Ray Bolger. "Lil Abner." 1:45 and 7:30

Orpheum: "Road Show." Adolph Menjou and Carole Landis. "The Great Plane Robbery." Jack Holt and Vicki Lester. 1:45, Evenings 7-11.

Strand: "Dance Hall." Cesar Romero. 2:05, 7, 9:55. "She Knew All the Answers." Franchot Tone and Joan Bennett. 3:35, 8:30.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Sunny." Anna Neagle and Ray Bolger. "Knockout." 1:20 and 7:30.

Medford: "In the Navy." Abbott and Costello. "Singapore Woman." Brenda Marshall. 1:45 and 6:45.

MELROSE—Melrose: "A Woman's Face." Joan Crawford. "Broadway Limited." 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "They Met in Argentina." 3:45, 9:30. "Walt Disney Festival." 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Big Store." Marx Bros. "Roundup." Richard Dix and Patricia Morrison. 2 and 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Out of the Fog." Ida Lupino. "Million Dollar Baby." 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "They Met in Bombay." Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. Selected short subjects.

QUINCY—Quincy: "The Big Store," the Marx Bros. "Dance Hall." Cesar Romero. **Strand:** "Billy the Kid." Robert Taylor. "Lady from Louisiana." John Wayne.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Moon Over Miami." Betty Grable and Don Ameche. "They Dare Not Love." George Brent. 2 and 8. **Revere:** "Moon Over Miami." Betty Grable and Don Ameche. "They Dare Not Love." George Brent. 2 and 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "Sis Hopkins." Judy Canova and Bob Crosby. "Emergency Landing." Carol Hughes. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "A Woman's Face." Joan Crawford. "Scattergood Baines." Guy Kibbee. 2 and 8. **Central:** "Blood and Sand." Tyrone Power. "Repent at Leisure." Kent Taylor and Wendie Barrie. 2 and 8.

Strand: "Meet John Doe." Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. "Melody for Three." Jean Hersholt. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Blood and Sand." Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. "Ellery Queen's Penthouse Mystery." 2 and 7:30.

Strand: "Scarface." Paul Muni and George Raft. "Sky Devils." Spencer Tracy. 2. Continuous from 5:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Blood and Sand." Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. "Las Vegas Nights." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Li'l Abner." Granville Owen and Billie Seward. 2:09, 8:09. "Rage in Heaven." Robert Montgomery and Ingrid Bergman. 3:33, 9:33.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "The Bride Came C. O. D." Bette Davis. "Man Hunt," Joan Bennett. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "Devil Dogs of the Air." James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. "Sunny." Anna Neagle. 1:45 and 7:45.

Watertown Square: "Pot o' Gold." James Stewart and Paulette Goddard. "Li'l Abner." Kay Sutton. 1:45 and and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "A Woman's Face." Joan Crawford. "Too Many Blondes." 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "The Big Store," with the Marx Brothers. "Missing Ten Days." Rex Harrison. 2:30 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "Big Store," with the Marx Bros. "Roundup." Richard Dix and Patricia Morrison. 1:30 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "That Night in Rio." Alice Faye and Don Ameche. "Charter Pilot." Nolan Bari. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Cheers for Miss Bishop." Martha Scott and William Gargan. 3:25, 8:12. "Las Vegas Nights." Phil Regan and B. Wheeler. 2:15, 6:30, 9:57.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (STAGE)

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LIFE WITH FATHER
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MARGALO GILLMORE
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Commerce and Finance • # Consumption of Apparel Wool During June Highest on Record • Business and Industry

$3,000,000 Executives Cost OPM $175

WASHINGTON (The Special News Service)—For about $175 a year in salaries, OPM is getting the services of individuals whose earnings normally total $2,000,000 to $3,000,000 per annum.

Whenever there is a war or an economic crisis, the dollar-a-year men converge on Washington. When the President feels that the Nation needs the administrative ability and the expert knowledge of men successful in industry and business, he personally invites them to take government jobs.

All the directors of OPM are dollar-a-year men, and they have about 170 others on their staffs. It is not hard to persuade men to take the positions. It is flattering to any man to have the President single him out as a person whom the country needs.

Small Cogs in Machine

The work isn't very pleasant. At OPM most of the erstwhile captains of industry became small cogs in a big machine. A lot of them long for the day when they are told that the crisis is over and they may go home.

About 50 already have gone home. The official explanation is that they had agreed to serve only for a limited period and that they couldn't spare any more time from their business.

Giving them a salary of $1 a year is the Government's way of protecting itself against future claims. The law prohibits a person from giving anything to the Government.

The Government could offer to give these men a regular salary, but the truth is that they make more money by not accepting Government pay. At present OPM could not, under the law, pay any man in the professional grade more than $8,000 a year.

But nearly all the dollar-a-year men retain their old jobs while serving the Government, and they collect their old salaries. This is not true, however, in the case of William S. Knudsen, OPM director, and Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., director of priorities. Mr. Knudsen gave up his position as President of General Motors, which paid $350,000 a year. Mr. Stettinius relinquished the $100,000-a-year chairmanship of U. S. Steel.

In addition to the $1, the dollar-a-year men get their transportation paid to and from Washington, besides $10 a day for living expenses.

There is another group of men from private industry, many times more numerous than the $1-a-year men, and known as the "W.O.C." group. They are the industrial, business and labor leaders who serve "without compensation," but who collect transportation money and the $10 a day expense fund. They come to Washington or go to other places for a day or so at a time when they are needed for some temporary, part-time work.

About 600 of them are working under OPM's labor division, assisting in the "training within industry" program. They travel to various plants and help set up training classes in which workers are taught higher skills.

Questionable Service

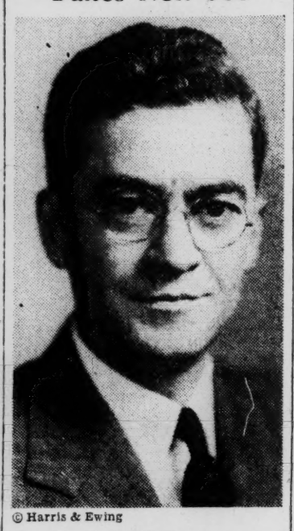
As to how valuable the $1 men have been to OPM, there is no question in the minds of most responsible OPM leaders that the group as a whole has done the country an inestimable service.

There has been much criticism in labor circles and among some New Deal liberals that, through the dollar-a-year men, industry has moved in the Government and taken over the business of defense.

Some sincere and able observers within OPM say, however, they have seen no evidence that the dollar men are consciously attempting to benefit their industries or companies through their operations within the agency. Nevertheless, they say, the experts have their limitation; their careers in industry have conditioned their thinking, and sometimes it may be impossible for them to distinguish between the public good and the good of the industry.

Sidney Hillman, OPM's associate director, who is director of the labor division and President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, has placed labor men or experts on labor in most of the OPM offices, and some of his people say this is Mr. Hillman's way of keeping a check on the industrial people.

Takes New Job



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A. J. Mulroney

Has resigned as Deputy Comptroller of the Currency to become a Vice-President of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago on Sept. 1. The Treasury announced L. H. Sedlacek, chief national bank examiner for the ninth district, has been appointed Deputy Comptroller to fill the vacancy.

Farm Groups Meet To Draft Defense Policy Program

CHICAGO (AP)—Delegates of the National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation and from other agricultural groups assembled to draft a program aimed to protect agriculture from what was described as "the impact of new and unexpected problems and policies developing as the nation prepares for defense."

Delegates from the federation's member associations and farm leaders were invited to the emergency meeting.

"While many topics which have developed in recent weeks will receive thorough consideration," federation announcement said, "the farm conferees will aim their big guns at the Administration's new price control bills, introduced in Congress Aug. 1."

In outlining plans for the session, Charles W. Holman, the federation's secretary, said:

"Agricultural prices would be frozen at dangerously low levels, while no controls whatsoever would be applied to agricultural and industrial wages.

"This can only mean a seriously unbalanced economy in which one group of people profits at the expense of other groups. Price ceilings would be established below the prevailing market levels under this legislation. Farmers might see their commodities bought by the Government in one part of the country and dumped at far lower prices in another area to effect price control.

"Most serious of all, from the national defense viewpoint, is the probability that the incentive to sorely needed production increases will be destroyed. Even the most patriotic farmer cannot comply with Government demands for more dairy products, eggs, hogs and other commodities if he receives no more than a bare living from the proceeds."

The federation's announcement said a policy of protest probably would be enunciated against the Doughton defense import bill which it said "clears the way for importation of foreign animal products without regard to this nation's existing barriers against hoof-and-mouth disease."

Lumber Production 13 P. C. Above 1940

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Lumber Manufacturers Association reported that lumber production for the week ended Aug. 9 stood at 28 per cent of the average of the correspoding week 1935-39 and shipments 138 per cent.

Production totaled 293,345,000 feet, which was 3 per cent greater than the previous week, and 13 per cent greater than the corresponding week a year ago.

Shipments aggregated 293,461,000 feet, which was 5 per cent less than the previous week, and 18 per cent greater than last year's corresponding week.

Orders booked were 261,283,000 feet, which was 17 per cent less than the previous week, and 9 per cent less than the corresponding week last year.

Int'l Paper Quarter Net Equal to $1.10 Per Share

NEW YORK (AP)—International Paper & Power Company and subsidiaries reported net income for the June quarter of $3,214,688, equal after preferred dividend requirements to $1.10 a common share, compared with an adjusted net income of $3,938,859 or $1.47 a common share in the corresponding period of 1940.

Provision for taxes, including those under proposed laws, was $5,999,512 in the 1941 period against $4,616,240 in the 1940 quarter.

Net earnings for the first half of 1941 were $6,761,511, equal to $2.55 a common share, compared with 1940 first half earnings of $6,899,433 or $2.74 a common share. Provision for taxes in the 1941 period were $9,075,052 compared with $5,259,885 in the 1940 half.

Scoured Wool Used by U. S. Mills at Peak

By the Associated Press

The highest consumption of apparel wool ever reported in the United States was reached in June, the National Association of Wool Manufacturers announced.

In its monthly bulletin, the association stated that 10,500,000 pounds per week of scoured wool were used in the nation's mills during the month, "representing more than twice that weight of wool as it is shorn from the sheep."

Consumption of scoured wool, increased greatly by the defense program, was reported at almost 250,000,000 pounds for the first half of 1941—an amount equal to seven-eighths of the average consumption for an entire year over the past five calendar years.

About 60 per cent of the wool, the association said, was or foreign origin, larger proportions of imported clips being used in the earlier than the later months, when the domestic clip became available.

Coincidentally, there was an increase in the number of wage earners and pay rolls increased, the association reporting that 33,000 more workers were employed in the industry this June than in June, 1940. The average number of hours worked per week rose to 40.2, the bulletin stated, indicating some overtime.

In June over 5,500,000 linear yards of wool fabrics were finished per week by reporting mills while the average for the weeks of the first half year reached about 5,000,000 linear yards.

"Of billings by mills reporting to the association during the first half of the year," the bulletin stated, "approximately 20 per cent of the total of men's wear, women's wear and auto cloths were Government goods."

Railroads Show Sharp Earnings Gain in 6 Months

NEW YORK (AP)—The sharp upturn in railroad business is reflected in earnings reports for the first six months of this year, all well ahead of 1940 figures.

Pennsylvania Railroad reported first half net income of $17,110,378, equal to $1.30 a share, compared with revised 1940 first half net of $13,443,637 or $1.02 a share. The June net was $5,824,140 against $3,401,489 in June, 1940.

The Santa Fe System showed a net income of $7,701,498 for the first half of 1941, equal after preferred dividends to $1.89 a common share, compared with a net loss of $1,672,562 in the like period of 1940. Its June net was $2,360,865 in 1941 against $605,243 in June, 1940.

The Wabash was about $3,300,000 better off in 19491 than in 1940. For the first six months its net income was $897,331 compared with a net loss of $2,451,734 in the first half of 1940. June, 1941, net income was $263,570 against a June, 1940, net loss of $566,967.

Seaboard Air Line Railway had a similar experience. Its first half net income was $571,141 against a 1940 first half loss of $2,515,984. June, 1941, net was $72,412 and June, 1940, net loss was $778,638.

Clinchfield Railroad showed a net profit of $1,656,701 for the first half of 1941, against a net income of $804,474 in the first half of 1940. Comparable June figures were $342,019 in 1941 against $18,489 in 1940.

Ann Arbor Railroad made $88,721 in the first half of 1941, compared with a loss of $104,093 in the corresponding part of 1940. June figures were net income $35,837 in 1941 and net loss $23,848 in 1940.

Union Pacific Railroad System reported net income for the six months ended June 30 of $5,782,465, equal to $1.70 a share on common, against $3,858,664 or 84 cents a common share in the like 1940 period. June net income was $2,413,805 compared with June, 1940, net of $1,363,231.

Bank Debits Total Holds High Level

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said that business activity, as measured by checks cashed, continued high last week.

In 274 leading cities, bank debits in the week ended August 13 totaled $9,242,000,000 against $6,916,000,000 in the corresponding week last year. Last week's figure fell below the $10,507,000,000 of the preceding week, however, because the earlier week included unusually heavy first-of-the-month transactions.

Rayonier's Quarter Net Profit Lower for Quarter

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Rayonier, Inc., paper manufacturer, reported consolidated net profit of $834,983, equal to 57 cents on common stock, for the three months ended July 31, compared with $1,085,552 or 80 cents a common share in the like period of 1940.

The company's statement showed an increase of $29,228 in net income before Federal taxes for the 1941 quarter over 1940, but Federal tax provisions $279,797 higher at $1,209,337 more than wiped out the increase. The company pointed out that of total profit, only 40.8 per cent was carried through to net after Federal taxes.

Confusion Seen Over What Is a Fair Price for Sugar

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Confusion worse confounded seems to be the current situation in the sugar industry, following the sudden OPACS price ceiling of 3½ cents for duty-paid raws last week, which fell like a small bomb into the ballooning sugar price situation and not only collapsed the balloon but stopped practically all activity.

The confusion is not Mr. Henderson's fault. His action merely brought it into the open. The fault is everybody's, and the confusion is on two counts—first as to which of half dozen government agencies will do what, and second, as to what is a fair and equitable price for sugar.

Sugar price background is somewhat as follows. Due to growing ship shortages it became obvious this year that the Philippines would fall considerably short of their quotas and even further short next year. So prices rose almost steadily. To head off the rise, the Department of Agriculture increased the quotas four times and reallocated the Philippine shortage, but even though the quotas were increased to 1,000,000 tons over 1940 consumption i. e. to the unprecedented level of 8,000,000 short tons raw equivalent, prices continued upward as the consuming trade loaded up heavily on "invisible" stocks. First six months' takings this year were up 900,000 tons over the comparable first half of 1940. This summer the price rise speeded under the spur of ship shortages, increased pay rolls (and sugar consumption), heavier movement into invisible stocks, and price-control bill talk of a 110 per cent parity floor-ceiling. Last week raw sugar rose to 3.80 cents and nearly everybody expected some kind of government action, presumably from the AAA Sugar Division. Instead it came from OPACS in the form of a price ceiling 30 points below the new peak of 3.80 cents.

Many Complaints

An immediate complaint has arisen from nearly every element in the sugar industry, that the new ceiling is unfair and too low. The Cubans have announced that they will not sell at the new level, and cane and beet interests have immediately objected. Except for a few Congressmen and some less timid refiners' spokesmen, nobody apparently has approved the new price, though the seemingly trifling 30 points it cuts off the spire of the recent advance would mean a saving of something round $45,000,000 to American sugar consumers. Consumers' interests are not very articulate in regard to sugar.

Confusion over what is a "fair" price for sugar is almost fantastic, for there are at least five prices being argued as "fair."

The recent peak open-market price of 3.80 cents is argued as fair by standard laissez-faire theory; the price was a consensus of trade opinion.

The sugar people argue for 3.70 cents on the ground that it is 110 per cent of parity, in line with the farm bloc's proposal for insertion in the price control bill. If the bill had already become law with this 110 per cent clause, OPACS couldn't have fixed the price below 3.70 cents.

A straight "parity" price would be approximately 3.50 cents, as just set by OPACS.

But, as Mr. Henderson remarked in hearings recently, the President in 1937 in sending the sugar bill to Congress seemed to "have in mind" a price of round 3.15 cents, i. e. the then existing price of 3.90 cents less his proposed 75-point processing tax.

However, the Sugar Act as finally passed has been officially interpreted to point at a fair price of 2.95 cents. It directs the Department of Agriculture, in Section 201, to set the quotas "so that the supply . . . shall not result in average prices to consumers in excess of those necessary to maintain the domestic industry as a whole . . ." and in June, 1941, Director Bernhardt of the Sugar Division said publicly that this worked out at round 2.95 cents.

Fair Price Seen

And while this 2.95-cent figure is arrived at by calculations too technical to relate here, it is corroborated as a fair price by the fact that the average price of duty-paid sugar for 1938-1940 inclusive, i. e. under the Sugar Act of 1937, was 2.86 cents, or a shade under the Bernhardt calculation. This 2.86 average, however, was high enough, with bounty payments, to encourage the beet sugar people to make repeated annual increases in their production and to try year after year to persuade Congress to let them increase even faster.

The following tabulation, obtained here, shows how far above recent years' average prices is the new OPACS ceiling and how much even farther the prices, etc., would be pushed if the cane and beet sugar growers could persuade Congress to tack the price of sugar to the coat-tails of the pending farm bloc proposal for a 110 per cent minimum on future OPACS ceilings on "farm products."

	Sugar Act (1)	OPACS (2)	110% (3)
Raw sugar, duty-paid, per pound	2.86c	3.50c	3.73c
Market Price, sugar beets, per ton	$4.93	$6.78	$6.15
Total return to beet growers including benefit payments of $1.90 per ton	$6.83	$7.68	$8.05
Beet growers' total return as a per cent of "parity"	98%	105%	110%
Retail Price to Consumer, (4)	5.26c	5.80c	6.10c
Cuban price (i. e., raw price less Cuban duty) per pound	1.96c	2.60c	2.83c
Cost to American consumers, on 8,000,000 tons a year	$840,000,000	$928,000,000	$976,000,000

(1) Average of factual figures 1938-1940 inclusive.
(2) Figures calculated from Aug. 14 OPACS price ceiling.
(3) Results which would follow if the pending price-control bill were now in effect and OPACS were forced to lift its ceiling to no lower than "110 per cent of parity." It must be remembered that "parity" is flexible, and rises with any rise in the official monthly calculation of the cost of farming.
(4) Includes raw price, 53½ points for processing tax, refiner's margin, and distribution costs to final consumer.

Canadian Policy Fosters Inflow Of New Capital

OTTAWA (CP)—To give every possible encouragement to the inflow of new capital for investment in Canada, the Foreign Exchange Control Board has issued a statement clarifying its policy regarding investments by nonresidents, particularly residents of the United States. Basic principles underlying the board's policy is that the capital may be returned to the nonresident in the same form in which it was brought to Canada.

The Foreign Exchange Control Board said it is prepared to give sympathetic consideration to any proposals for new capital investment in Canada.

In particular, the following arrangements can be made:

If a nonresident sells United States dollars to an authorized dealer, that is, to any Canadian branch of a Canadian bank, and invests the proceeds in any project in Canada, the board's policy is to resell the United States dollars to the nonresident investor if he should subsequently liquidate his investment. This provision does not apply to investment in marketable securities.

If the nonresident prefers to make his own investment in Canadian dollars which he already owns or which he acquires from another nonresident, the board's policy is to grant the necessary permit for the repayment of Canadian dollars to the nonresident in the event that he successfully liquidates his investment. This provision applies to investment in marketable securities.

Revenues From Alberta's Oil Sales Above Year Ago

CALGARY (CP)—An increase of $1,700,000 in the amount received for oil sales in Alberta in the first six months of 1941 as compared with the corresponding period of 1940 is shown in a report issued by the Petroleum and Natural Gas Conservation Board.

Revenue to Alberta oil operators this year from sales of crude oil, naphtha and natural gasoline was $6,040,809.

The six months oil production in the province this year was 4,781,396 barrels, an increase of 1,200,622 over the same period last year.

The statement shows average daily revenue to oil operators in June from oil sales was $33,198 compared with $25,682 in June of last year.

Consumers Pay More

The general conclusion to be drawn from these figures is that even the recent OPACS' ceiling, though termed too low by producers, would cost American consumers nearly $90,000,000 a year more than prices from 1936 to 1938, while the 110 per cent figure of around 3.70 cents for raws would add about $135,000,000 to the consumers' annual sugar bill.

How favorable current prices are to producers is indicated by the sharp recent advances in the stock market prices of leading beet sugar processors' equities. In addition to getting higher prices for current and future production, beet processors have a substantial windfall in the shape of some 700,000 tons of sugar carried over from 1940. This sugar was made under the stimulus of a price round 2.85 cents, 65 points under the new OPACS ceiling and 95 points under the recent open-market prices. Sixty-five points on the 700,000 tons would be round $9,000,000, of which half goes to the farmers and the other half or $4,500,000 to the processors. In 1940, however, the entire beet processing industry is estimated to have netted only $10,000,000, so that merely at the OPACS' ceiling the windfall will amount to nearly 50 per cent of 1940 earnings. The percentage rise in the Cuban growers' income under the new OPACS' ceiling is even larger. The Cubans usually say that it costs 1½ cents to make a pound of raw sugar. At the beginning of this year the price of Cuban sugar in New York before duty was round 2.00 cents, leaving the Cubans after freight costs, about 1.75 cents, or a ¼-cent profit. Under the OPACS ceiling, however, Cuban sugar in New York before the 90-point duty is 2.60 cents, leaving the Cubans after freight charges about 2.15 cents, or a profit of round 65 points—or 2½ times their profit at the beginning of 1941. Put in tabular form the figures would be as follows, in cents per pound:

	January 1941	Present OPACS ceiling
Cuban sugar in New York before duty	2.00	2.60
Less ocean freight of	.25	.45
Leaving the Cubans	1.75	2.15
Less production cost of	1.50	1.50
Leaving net profit of	.25	.65

Nevertheless the Cuban sugar interests are protesting the new ceiling as an unfriendly act, and what is more important, are refusing to sell at the new ceiling, holding out for 20 points more, with consequences which will be discussed on this page tomorrow.

(To be continued)

General Sales Tax Urged By NAM Official

WASHINGTON (AP)—A spokesman for the National Association of Manufacturers urged Congress to lower individual income tax exemptions and levy a general sales tax as "a major source of federal revenue."

At the same time, the association registerd its belief that "economy ranks first as a means of securing funds to finance today's national emergency."

Livingston W. Houston, chairman of the NAM committee on government finance, presented the association's views to the Senate Finance Committee which is considering the House-approved $3,236,700,000 tax bill.

Urges Spending Cut

"It does not seem just," he said in a prepared statement, "for Congress to consider tremendous new tax burdens without taking prompt and decisive action to eliminate nonessential governmental spending."

Mr. Houston declared that samplings of public opinion "show clearly that the American public is willing to accept sales taxation as an easy way to pay-as-you-go in amounts which will not be greatly missed from day to day." They showed, too, he said, that the general public wanted a tax bill which would reach low-income brackets now exempt.

He submitted graphs of potential tax yields, drawn on the assumption that the present $2,000 exemption for married persons would be lowered to $1,250 and the $800 single exemptions to $500, with exemptions for dependents set at $300 instead of $400.

A 4 per cent income tax on this basis, he estimated, would produce $13,000,000 from income groups of from $1 to $1,000.

Senator Robert La Follette (Prog-Wisconsin), a Finance Committee member, meanwhile expressed willingness to support a tax bill which would raise $5,000,000,000 in new revenue provided the measure was based on "ability to pay."

Would Broaden Base

The Wisconsin Senator has long advocated broadening of the income tax base as a means of raising revenue, but he told reporters that he was opposed to any measure that was going to "soak the poor."

A similar position was taken before the committee by Edward A. O'Neal, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation, who urged the raising of more revenue to meet defense costs and check inflation, but expresesd opposition to any new sales or excise taxes.

"The proposed bill should be amended," he said, "so as to require everyone to contribute to national defense according to his or her ability to pay."

He asked that existing income tax exemptions be cut to $400 for single persons and $800 for married persons, with a $200 credit for each dependent.

Contract Awarded For $86,058,331 Ordnance Plant

WASHINGTON (AP)—An $86,058,331 contract for construction and operation of the Utah Ordnance Plant, Salt Lake City, has been awarded by the War Department to Remington Arms Company, Inc., Bridgeport, Conn., an aide to Representative Robinson (D) of Utah said.

The amount includes $18,500,000 expected to be used for subcontracts for designing and construction of the plant. The contract also was said to cover cost of one year's operation of the plant and purchase of one year's supply of materials on a basis of maximum output.

Construction is to start as soon as possible, and while no time was specified for completion, informed persons said the plant probably would be ready for operation next spring.

The plant will consist of approximately 100 buildings.

Business Loans Continue Uptrend

WASHINGTON (AP)—Business loans of banks, resulting mostly from the defense program, rose for the 16th consecutive week in the seven days ended August 13.

The Federal Reserve Board said that in 101 leading cities, banks boosted commercial, industrial and agricultural loans to $59,000,000 during the week. In these cities, this type of loans reached $6,146,000,000, which was $1,685,000,000 more than a year ago.

The largest increase last week was $35,000,000 in New York City.

New Life Insurance Up 9.4 P. C. in July Over '40

NEW YORK (AP)—New life insurance written in July was 9.4 per cent larger than in the like 1940 month, the Association of Life Insurance Presidents announced.

For the first seven months of 1941 new life insurance written exceeded the like period last year by 3.8 per cent.

The percentages of gain were based on reports of 39 domestic companies having 82 per cent of the total life insurance outstanding in all United States legal reserve companies.

Enters Metal Trade

© Bachrach

C. E. Wright

Resigned recently as Managing Editor of Iron Age, steel industry trade paper, to become Vice-President of the Charles Dreifus Co., Philadelphia and Pittsburgh brokers in iron and steel scrap.

Merchant Marine Equipment to Be Expanded by U. S.

WASHINGTON (AP)—A $50,000,000 expansion of facilities for production of steam turbines and gears for merchant ships was announced by the Maritime Commission.

The expansion will be financed under lease agreements by the Defense Plant Corporation. The plants:

Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., Lester, Pa., $22,000,000; General Electric Company, Erie, Pa., and West Lynn, Mass., $24,500,000; Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company, West Allis, Wis., $2,250,000; De Laval Steam Turbine Company, Trenton, N. J., $1,250,000.

These plants, together with other available facilities, are expected by the Commission to produce approximately 250 propelling power units annually for cargo ships and tankers. These, the Commission said, will be sufficient to equip its standard "C" design vessels through 1943. Production from the new facilities will start in September, 1942.

As a result of the additional facilities for producing turbines and gears, the Commission hopes eventually to decrease the number of "ugly duckling" cargo vessels and increase the number of faster, more efficient standard design vessels.

Silk Curb Effect Found Less Drastic Than Anticipated

WASHINGTON (AP)—A. F. Hinrichs, Acting Commissioner of Labor Statistics, said "The initial effect of the order freezing stocks of raw silk was less drastic than trade reports indicated" with 190 silk weaving mills reporting employment decreased from 26,178 in the week ended August 2 to 22,300 in the week ended August 9.

Employment in 338 hosiery mills, both seamless and full-fashioned, Mr. Hinrichs said, declined from 113,785 to 109,548 in the same period.

"Substantially larger reductions of employment are to be expected in the next weeks," Mr. Hinrichs said, "until the mills have secured supplies of rayon and have adjusted their operations to the new yarn."

He said the decreases of employment averaged 3.8 per cent in seamless and full-fashioned hosiery and 14.8 per cent in silk manufacturing, but did not occur equally in various sections of the country.

Leveling Off Of Industrial Activity Seen

WASHINGTON (AP)—Agriculture Department economists have predicted that industrial activity would "flatten out" in the next several months.

They added that a continued rise in the demands for farm products was expected for the remainder of the year but at a slower rate than during the first six months.

"There are signs," said the August report on demand and prices issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, "that the expansion of industrial activity and consumer purchasing power probably will be at a less rapid rate than in recent months.

Rise in Farm Prices

"Although agricultural prices probably will go still higher as other prices rise, their contribution to the general advance may be less in the future than it has been in the first half of 1941 when the food-for-defense program was developing and farm legislation was being overhauled.

"The effects of higher ocean transportation rates and developing shortages of some important commodities have been discounted in current prices to a considerable extent.

"With formal price-fixing for industrial commodities under consideration and conscription of industrial inventories provided for by legislation now in process, the incentive for businessmen to bid up prices in an attempt to insure adequate supplies or for protection against future price advances may be reduced."

The report pointed out that industrial production rose in July to 162 per cent of the 1935-39 average compared with 104 two years ago, before the European war started.

Sees Civilian Goods Hit

"The rapid development of bottlenecks in the production and distribution of essential materials and the prospective switching of some important industries from civilian to defense production," the report continued, "indicate that further expansion in the output of defense equipment during the next few months will be largely at the expense of civilian goods.

"Industrial production, therefore, may not rise materially above the present level until the production of basic materials can be expanded and new manufacturing facilities come into full production. But such a temporary pause would not imply any fundamental change in the generally favorable demand outlook."

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

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Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Aug. 20
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Union Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Sept. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Sept. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Sept. 15

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Aug. 20
Somerville Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Sept. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Sept. 15

He Stands for
SAFETY *and*
FREEDOM

Every time you see the Minute Man—emblem of America arming for defense—think how good it is to live in the land where there still is liberty to defend.

BUY
☆ United States ☆
DEFENSE
SAVINGS
BONDS and
STAMPS

Think, too, how YOU can help.

Let the Minute Man remind you to do your part.

Save and buy Defense Savings Bonds.

They will help protect your homes and your families today.

They will help make the future secure.

This Message Is Published by Us in the Interest of National Defense

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Total sales (est.)	400,000
Previous day's sales	404,760
1941 volume to date	88,429,719
1940 volume to date	138,369,095

Market Trend Is Indefinite; Trading Quiet

NEW YORK, Aug. 19 (AP)—The stock market had to contend with enough selling today to stem the slow-going rally which got under way Monday.

Hesitancy prevailed after a brief interval of bidding at the start failed to bring in a following. While isolated spots of strength were in evidence near the final hour, advances and declines of fractions were about even up. Dealings were sluggish, transfers being at the rate of approximately 400,000 shares.

Speculative timidity was blamed mainly on more pessimistic German-Russian war bulletins and the widening rift between the United States and Japan. Taxes and governmental controls remained as a partial offset to the generally bright economic picture.

Amusement stocks such as Paramount and Loew's edged into new high ground for the year. Ahead occasionally were General Motors, Chrysler, Great Northern, Texas Corp., Standard Oil (NJ), Boeing and United Aircraft.

Standard Oil (Ohio) weakened. U. S. Steel, ex-dividend, was up for an interval but eventually slipped. Inclined to falter were Southern Pacific, Pennsylvania, Yellow Truck, U. S. Rubber, Douglas Aircraft, Yellow Truck and Anaconda. Continental Motors, on blocks of as much as 7,500 shares, was about unchanged.

Resistant in the curb were Brewster Aero, American Cyanamid "B," Pennroad and Sherwin Williams. Laggards included Glen Alden Coal and American Gas.

Quite a few railroad bonds were irregularly lower today in light trading, although selected domestic corporates and foreign dollar loans advanced major fractions to more than a point.

The strength in the foreign list was chiefly in the South American issues but sales there were few. Among those selling higher were Uruguay 4½s and 4¼s, Colombia 6s of October, '61 and Brazil 6½s of '26-'57.

U. S. Treasuries eased as much as ⅛ of a point in extremely dull over the counter trading. On the stock exchange price movements were irregular, moving into line with the private deals.

Among the more active domestic issues that lost fractionally were Missouri Pacific 5s of '77 "F," North Pacific 4s, Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles, Alleghany stamped 5s of '50 and American Telephone 3¼s.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Chicago	1.11⅞	1.11	1.11⅛	1.11
Minneapolis	1.07⅝	1.06	1.07⅛	1.06⅛
Kansas City	1.05⅞	1.05¼	1.05½	1.06⅝
Winnipeg (Oct.)	.75	.74¾	.74¾	.75
Dec. Wheat				
Chicago	1.15⅞	1.14¾	1.15⅜	1.14⅞
Minneapolis	1.10½	1.09¼	1.09⅞	1.09⅜
Kansas City	1.08⅜	1.07⅜	1.08	1.07⅝
Winnipeg	.76⅜	.76⅜	.76⅜	.76⅝
May Wheat				
Chicago	1.19⅛	1.18⅛	1.18⅝	1.18¼
Minneapolis	1.14⅛	1.13	1.13½	1.13
Kansas City	1.11⅛	1.10⅜	1.10⅝	1.10½
Winnipeg	.80⅞	.80½	.80¾	.80⅝
Sept. Corn				
Chicago	.77⅛	.76⅞	.77	.77⅛
Kansas City	....	....	.69¾	.69¾
Dec. Corn				
Chicago	.80¾	.80⅜	.80½	.80½
Kansas City	....	....	.74	.74¼
Sept. Oats				
Chicago (new)	.42⅜	.42	.42¼	.41⅞
Minneapolis	.37⅝	.37¼	.37⅜	.37⅛
Winnipeg (Oct.)	.44⅞	.43¾	.44⅞	.43¾
Rye, Chicago				
Sept. (new)	.67⅞	.67	.67⅝	.67¼
Dec.	.71¾	.70⅝	.71½	.71
May	.76	.75¼	.75¾	.75⅜

Soybeans

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Oct. (old)	1.46	1.46⅞	1.46	1.46⅛	1.45⅝
(new)	1.45½	1.46¾	1.45½	1.45⅞	1.45½
Dec.	1.47	1.48⅛	1.46¾	1.47⅜	1.46⅝
May	1.50½	1.51½	1.50⅛	1.50¼	1.50¼

Lard

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept.	9.82	9.82	9.77	9.80	9.82
Oct.	9.95	9.97	9.92	9.92	9.95
Dec.	10.15	10.17	10.15	10.15	10.15

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.8
December	92.2	92.3	92.2	92.3	93.0
March	91.0	91.0	91.0	91.0	91.5
Tops					
October	124.1	124.4	124.1	124.4	124.0
December	121.2	121.8	121.2	121.8	121.4
March	119.1	119.6	119.1	119.6	119.1

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	16.10	16.29	16.10	16.20	16.07
December	16.26	16.48	16.26	16.40	16.28
January	16.25	16.37	16.25	16.40	16.26
March	16.36	16.60	16.36	16.53	16.38
May	16.37	16.61	16.37	16.56	16.39
July	16.37	16.54	16.37	16.46	16.30

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	11.75	11.78	11.75	11.75	11.70
December	11.60	11.64	11.60	1.60	11.63

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
September	14.35	14.35	14.25	14.25	14.32
December	14.45	14.45	14.40	14.40	14.40

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
September	7.47	7.54	7.47	7.51	7.45
December	7.60	7.63	7.60	7.60	7.59

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Wld May No. 4	1.81	1.90	1.81	1.90	1.78

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	6.05	6.13	6.05	6.13	6.05

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*December	35.05	35.40	35.05	35.35	35.05
*December	35.15	35.40	35.15	35.40	35.05
Eggs					
†October	29.55	30.00	29.50	29.95	29.60
†November	29.60	30.00	29.60	29.90	29.60

*8.s †8.p.f.

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt; for copper, rubber, cocoa, pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by Ratjen & Flagg. All prices at N. Y. unless otherwise noted.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
54⅝	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	54½	54½	54½	+ ½
51¾	44	Acme Steel (4)	1	48½	48½	48½	A'g 14
7¾	5⅛	Adams Exp (.15)	4	7	7	7	
24¼	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	A'g 13
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	1	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	A'g 18
45	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	10	41	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅛
⅝	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	..	⅜	⅜	A'g 6
5	3¾	Alaska Jun (½)	4	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ¼
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	5	⅝	⅝	⅝	A'g 18
9¼	5½	Alleg pf xw	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
10⅜	6¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	1	19½	19½	19½	A'g 18
25⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (1½g)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ¼
11¼	7¾	Allen Ind (½g)	2	8½	8½	8½	A'g 13
167½	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	2	160	160	160	— ½
12	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	12	12	12	A'g 14
14⅜	11¾	Allied M (.75g)	12	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
8½	5¼	Allied Stores	6	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
84	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	2	83½	83½	83½	A'g 18
57	25⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg(1g)	9	29¼	28¾	28¾	
21⅜	14½	Alpha Cem (¾g)	3	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ¼
1⅜	1	Am Leather	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	A'g 5
18	10	Amal Leath pf	1	18	18	18	Jul 28
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	1	60¼	60¼	60¼	+ ½
18⅞	14¾	Am Ag Ch (.60g)	4	17¾	17¾	17¾	A'g 18
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	1	42	42	42	
9¾	5½	Am Bk N (.20g)	3	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ¼
8¼	5⅛	Am Bosch	7	6½	6¼	6½	A'g 18
39	29⅞	Am Br Sh (.90g)	1	37	37	37	A'g 16
3	1	Am Cable & R	12	2⅜	2½	2⅜	+ ¼
95¼	78½	Am Can (4)	3	82½	82⅜	82½	+ ½
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	1	179½	179½	179½	A'g 16
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	11	31½	31	31½	A'g 18
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	4	74¾	74¾	74¾	+ ¼
23⅛	18⅛	Am Ch & C 1.20g	8	21¼	20¾	21¼	+ ¾
110	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	108	108	108	Jul 30
121	98½	Am Chicle 4a)	4	109¾	109⅝	109¾	A'g 14
8¾	6½	Am Col'type(.60)	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	A'g 5
7¾	4⅜	Am Comm Al	6	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
19½	9½	Am Crys S (¾g)	4	17¼	17	17¼	
1⅞	1¼	Am Encaus Til	1	1½	1½	1½	A'g 18
6½	3¾	Am European	1	6¼	6	6	A'g 12
1⅛	½	Am & For Pow	6	¾	¾	¾	A'g 18
19½	11⅞	Am FP $6 pf .90k	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
23⅞	14¾	Am FP $7pf 1.05k	1	21½	21½	21½	— ¼
⅝	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ¼
58½	29	Am-Haw SS (2g)	4	36¼	36¼	36¼	+ ¼
4⅛	2¾	Am Hide & Lea	7	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
33⅜	27	Am H & L pf (3)	9	33¼	33¼	33¼	A'g 4
51¼	44¼	Am Home (2.40)	2	49⅛	49	49	—1¼
1⅞	1½	Am Ice	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	A'g 15
24¼	20	Am Ice pf(½e)	1	23½	23½	23½	A'g 18
4¼	3⅛	Am Internat'l	2	3½	3½	3½	
13¾	10¼	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	A'g 18
50	48	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	47½	47½	47½	+ ½
17⅛	10¾	Am Locomotive	1	13	13	13	— ¼
95¼	79	Am Loc pf(3½k)	4	89	89	89	A'g 15
13¾	10¼	Am M & F (.74g)	4	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
5¾	2¼	Am M & Metal	3	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
20⅝	15½	Am Metal (¾g)	4	19¼	19¼	19¼	A'g 18
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	4	1¼	1¼	1¼	
46¾	30	APL $6 pf(4¼k)	1	32½	32½	32½	A'g 18
39	25	APL $5 pf(3.44k)	12	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞	+ ⅜
4¼	6	Am Rad & S .30g	9	6⅜	6¼	6¼	
15⅞	11⅞	Am R Mill(1.05g)	19	14¾	14¼	14¼	— ½
⅞	4⅜	Am Saf R (¼g)	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	A'g 18
10¼	7¼	Am Seating(½g)	4	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
45⅝	34	Am Sm&R (1½g	8	41¾	41¼	41¼	— ⅜
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	153	153	153	A'g 12
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	1	43	43	43	A'g 18
28½	19	Am Stl Fd(1¼g)	5	24	24	24	+ ⅛
11½	9⅝	Am Stores (½g)	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
13½	10	Am Stove (.90g)	2	12	11¾	11¾	A'g 15
20⅜	13	Am Sug R (½g)	2	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	A'g 18
93	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	1	91½	91½	91½	+ ¼
19⅜	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	19	19	19	
168¾	148½	Am T & T (9)	30	152½	152⅛	152⅛	— ⅜
73½	62	Am Tobacco (5)	1	69½	69½	69½	A'g 18
74½	62	Am Tob B (5)	2	70	70	70	A'g 18
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	155	155	155	A'g 15
7	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	3	5⅛	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
29½	26⅛	Am Viscose ½g	17	27	26¾	26⅞	
115	114⅛	Am Viscos pf (5)	2	115½	115¼	115¼	+ ¼
7¼	..	Am Water Wks	31	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
99⅛	82	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	86	86	86	
8⅝	5½	Am Woolen	8	7⅞	7½	7⅞	A'g 18
77¾	51	Am Wool pf (7k)	1	75	75	75	
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	5	6	6	6	
56¾	46⅛	Am Zpr pf(3¾k)	1	55	55	55	A'g 2
30	22⅛	Anaconda (1½g)	16	28⅜	28⅛	28¼	— ¼
16	11⅛	Anchor-H (.30g)	1	15½	15½	15½	+ ¼
12½	9	Andes Cop (½g)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jul 23
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	A'g 13
31	26	Arch-DM (1.35g)	4	31	30⅝	30⅝	A'g 18
111¾	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	111¾	111¾	111¾	A'g 12
5½	..	Armour Ill	8	4¾	4⅜	4⅝	A'g 18
68	67½	Arm Ill pr pf1½g	2	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜	A'g 18
70	60	Arm Ill pf	1	67	67	67	A'g 5
34⅜	23	Armstrong 1¼g	2	29	29	29	A'g 18
9⅛	6⅞	Arnold C (½g)	2	9⅛	9	9⅛	A'g 16
6¾	4¼	Artloom (.52½g)	1	5½	5½	5½	A'g 18
10⅛	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	10	9½	9¼	9½	
87½	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	86	86	86	A'g 18
102½	87	Assd D 2 pf(14k)	1	100	100	100	A'g 9
25⅛	25	Associates (2)	1	25	25	25	A'g 16
31⅝	18	Atch T&SF (1g)	8	28¼	28	28	— ⅜
70¼	60¼	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	3	63¾	63	63	A'g 18
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast Line	18	25¾	25⅜	25¾	+ ⅛
31⅜	13½	Atl G&W Indies	1	27½	27½	27½	— ⅛
41½	16½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	2	39	39	39	— ½
24¼	19½	Atl Refining (1)	5	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
110¼	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	107¾	107¾	107¾	A'g 14
7½	6⅜	Atlas Corp (½g)	24	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
50¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	49	49	49	A'g 15
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (1½g)	1	67¼	67¼	67¼	A'g 15
9¼	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	2	9	9	9	
2⅞	1⅜	Austin Nichols	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	A'g 7
3¼	2⅜	Aviation Corp	19	3⅜	3½	3½	

B

19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	5	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	— ¼
5⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	6	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
8⅜	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	4	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅜
6½	..	Bangor & Ar	1	7	7	7	— ⅜
10½	7	Barber As (½e)	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	A'g 15
9⅞	6½	Barker Br (¾g)	1	9	9	9	A'g 18
10½	7⅜	Barnsdall (.45g)	24	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
24⅞	18¾	Bath Ir Wks ¾g	40	20	19⅛	19¾	— ½
31⅜	25¾	Bayuk Cig (1½)	2	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	A'g 12
27⅜	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	A'g 13
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104½	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	115	115	115	A'g 14
8½	7⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	5	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ¼
40	32⅜	Bendix Av (3g)	15	37⅜	37⅛	37⅜	— ⅛
20⅞	13¼	Benef Ind (.85g)	3	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ¼
57	50	Benef Ind pf 2½	1	50	50	50	A'g 18
29¾	26¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	30⅜	30	30⅜	A'g 13
89½	67½	Beth Steel (4½g)	9	68¾	68¼	68½	— ¼
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	3	122½	122½	122½	— ⅛
25⅞	23¼	Bigelow S (3g)	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	A'g 16
23	16½	Black & Deck(2)	2	23	23	23	+ ½
10¼	6⅜	Blaw-Knox 30g	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L (½g)	1	15	15	15	A'g 15
19	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	24	18¼	18⅛	18¼	+ ¼
35	25½	Bohn Al&Br (1g)	1	28	28	28	A'g 18
23⅝	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	22¼	22	22	— ¾
20¼	18⅜	Borden Co (.90g)	7	20	19¾	19¾	— ½
20⅜	16	Borg-Warn .80g	12	18¾	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅜
31¼	7⅜	Boston & Maine	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	A'g 18
39⅝	30	Bower Roll B(3)	1	31	31	31	
4⅝	3¼	Brew Corp(.30g)	2	4	4	4	A'g 18
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport (½g)	4	10½	10¼	10¼	..
25⅜	18⅛	Briggs Mfg (1g)	5	18⅞	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
41	30	Briggs & S(1½g)	2	30	30	30	A'g 11
44½	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	A'g 13
23⅝	21⅜	Bkly & Q Trans	32	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	A'g 18
6⅜	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	7	6½	6⅜	6⅜	A'g 15
14⅛	10	Bkly Un Gas	1	11½	11½	11½	
34¼	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	A'g 18
23½	19½	Bruns-Bal (1½g)	1	20	20	20	A'g 18
12⅜	9	Bucyrus-E (.40g)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅜
3¼	3½	Budd Mfg	6	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
8⅛	5½	Budd Wheel .45g	2	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
34¼	23¼	Bullard Co (1g)	2	25	24⅜	25	+ ¼
33¾	27¼	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	31½	31½	31½	A'g 14
20⅞	15¾	Burling (.85g)	8	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
56½	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	A'g 13
9⅜	7⅝	Burr Add (.45g)	10	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
3¾	2⅛	Bush Terminal	3	3	2⅞	2⅞	
7⅞	4⅛	Butler Br (.30g)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
23	19⅝	But Bros pf1½g	1	22	22	22	A'g 16
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	2	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
11⅜	7½	Byers (AM) Co	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	A'g 18
12	7½	Byron Jack(½g)	2	10	10	10	A'g 18

C

22¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	1	21	21	21	
53	51	Calif P pf(2½)	2	51½	51	51½	A'g 12
1½	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	1	1	1	1	— ⅛
7¼	5½	Cal & Hecla(½g)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	A'g 18
14⅞	10¼	Campb Wy(.85g)	1	11½	11½	11½	
15⅜	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	
5¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	15	4¾	4½	4½	— ⅛
39⅞	34	Cannon M (1g)	1	36½	36½	36½	
3⅜	2¼	Capital Ad A	2	3⅜	3⅜	3½	A'g 11
30½	22	Carpent Stl 1½g	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	A'g 1
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	A'g 18
82	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	2	77	76½	77	+1
50⅝	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	5	48	47½	47¾	— ¼
29¾	18⅞	Celanese (1g)	10	26½	26¼	26⅜	— ½
10⅛	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	2	9	8⅞	9	A'g 18
22¾	15½	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅝
3⅛	1½	Cent Foundry	2	2½	2½	2½	
4½	1¾	Cent RR NJ	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	A'g 15
12¼	4¼	Cent Violetta S	1	11	11	11	
4	2¼	Century Rib M	2	4	4	4	A'g 5
64⅞	27	Cerro de Pas(3g)	14	33¼	32	33¼	+17⅜
53⅛	21⅜	Cert-teed Prod	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ¼
21¼	15¾	Chain Belt (¾g)	1	17½	17½	17½	— ⅜
21¾	17½	Cham P&F(¾g)	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	A'g 18
18	12⅛	Checker Cab	1	12½	12½	12½	A'g 16
44⅛	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	9	37½	37⅜	37½	
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	100¼	100¼	100¼	A'g 18
3⅞	2¼	Ches Corp	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	
1¾	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	A'g 14
5¾	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	2	5	4⅞	5	

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
3	⅞	Chi Great West	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
10⅝	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	1	9	9	9	— ⅛
8¼	5	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	A'g 18
19½	9½	Chi Pneu Tool 1g	3	18	18	18	— ⅛
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	41½	41½	41½	A'g 5
54	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	2	51½	51¼	51¼	— ½
..	..	Chi Rock Is & P	1	..	..	..	A'g 14
..	..	C R I & P 6% pf	1	..	..	..	A'g 12
..	..	C R I & P 7% pf	1	..	..	..	A'g 18
3⅜	1⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	3	2⅛	2	2	A'g 8
9½	8¼	Chickasha (¼g)	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	A'g 12
14¼	10¾	Childs Co	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	A'g 16
27⅜	1⅛	Chrysler (4½g)	19	58	57⅜	57¾	+ ½
72½	55	City I & F (.90g)	1	10½	10½	10½	A'g 18
10¾	8¾	City Stores	1	3½	3½	3½	A'g 18
40½	10¼	Clark-Equip 1½g	1	38	38	38	A'g 9
33¾	24½	Clev Gr Br(.80g)	1	28	28	28	
41½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	6	40¾	40	40	— ⅞
37¾	28½	Cluett P (1¼g)	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	— ¼
106	87	Coca-Cola (2¼g)	2	93	93	93	
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	62	62	62	A'g 15
14⅜	11½	Colgate-P (½a)	9	13⅞	13¾	13¾	
103½	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	102¾	102¾	102¾	A'g 18
20¼	18½	Collins & A 2¾g	2	20	20	20	A'g 16
20	14	Col Fuel & I ¾g	1	17	17	17	A'g 11
21¾	14¾	Col Br A (1.35g)	4	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	
21	14¾	Col Br B (1.35g)	3	15½	15¼	15¼	— ½
4⅞	2½	Col G&E (.10g)	8	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
82¼	73	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	74	74	74	
6⅞	4¼	Colum Pict	17	7⅛	6¾	7	+ ⅜
26¾	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	25½	25½	25½	— ⅜
83	69⅞	Colum Carb (4)	1	81	81	81	A'g 14
31	21¾	Coml Credit (3)	6	23⅞	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅛
104	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	101¾	101¾	101¾	A'g 15
37⅞	27⅞	Coml Inv Tr (4)	8	29⅜	29⅛	29¼	— ⅛
110	102½	Com T cv pf(4¼)	1	104½	104½	104½	+ ⅜
11⅞	8¾	Coml Solv (¾g)	4	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
..	..	Com

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1.000	High	Low	2:00
1 4¼s 52-47	119.4	119.4	119.4
1 2½s 53-49	107.20	107.20	107.20
50 2½s 54-52	105.20	105.20	105.20
5 2⅞s 60-55	110.25	110.24	110.25
50 2½s 58-56	104.20	104.20	104.20
6 2¾s 63-58	110.8	109.31	109.31
4 3s 47-42	101.22	101.22	101.22
4 3s 52-44	106.23	106.23	106.23

New York City Bonds

19 3s 80	105⅝	105½	105⅝

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1.000	High	Low	2:00
10 Alleghany cv5s 44	90¼	90	90
1 Alleghany cv 5s 49	76¾	76¾	76¾
17 Alleghany 5s 50 st	62¾	62½	62½
1 Allied Strs 4½s 51	104½	104½	104½
4 Am & For P 5s 2030	61¼	60¾	60¾
2 AmIGChem 5½s 49	101⅛	101fh	101⅛
2 Am Int 5½s 49	102⅝	102½	102½
3 Am T&T 3½s 61	100 31-32	100	5-16
12 Am T&T 3¼s 66	108¾	108¾	108¾
6 Am T&T 3¼s 61	109	109	109
235 Am T&T 3s 56 wi	110⅞	110⅝	110¾
1 am W W & E 6s '75	107½	107½	107½
2 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	103¾	103¾	103¾
6 Arm Del 4s 55	105⅝	105½	105½
8 AT&SF 4s 95	110½	110¼	110½
2 AT&SF 3s '95 reg	106½	106½	106½
25 AT&SF 4½s 48	103⅜	103⅛	103⅜
10 A C Line cll 4s 52	70½	70½	70½
1 A S Line 4½s '64	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝
1 A C Line 5s45	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞
3 Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	99	99	99
20 B&O 1st mag 4s st	63½	63½	63½
15 B&O 95 st 9	33¾	33½	33⅝
18 B&O 2000 st D	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
18 B&O 96 st F	33⅞	33	33
20 B&O cv 60 st	31⅞	31⅝	31⅝
4 B&O 4 '48	61	61	61
2 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	51½	51½	51½
9 B&O S W 50 st	43½	43½	43½
7 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	48¾	48¾	48¾
1 Bang & Aroo 5s 43	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞
1 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	110¼	110¼	110½
1 EellTPa 5s '60C	132	132	132
2 Bath Stl 3½s'52	106¾	106¾	106¾
4 Beth Stl 3¼s '59	106	105⅞	106
15 Boston&Me 4½s 70	34½	34	34
3 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	109¾	109¾	109¾
5 Bkly Un Gas 6s 47	109	109	109
4 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	110½	110½	110½
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	94¼	94	94
19 Buf&Sp P 5½ 57	40	40	40
5 Bur C R&No 5s 34	7½	7½	7½
1 Can Nat Ry 5s 70	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	101½	101½	101½
1 Can Pac 5s 44	105½	105½	105½
5 Can Pac 5s 54	81½	81	81
10 Can Pac 4½s 46	91	91	91
2 Can Pac 4s perp	62⅞	62¾	62¾
3 Celanese 3s 55	100	100	100
1 Cen of Ga 5s 59	4	4	4
1 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	14¾	14¾	14¾
1 Cen New Eng 4s 61	64½	64½	64½
18 Cen NY Pow 3¾s 62	108½	108⅛	108½
2 Cen Pac 5s 60	53¾	53¾	53¾
3 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	71	71	71
25 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 reg	17¼	17⅛	17⅛
11 Certain-td 5½s 48	86	85½	85½
16 C&O 4½s 92	132	131⅞	131⅞
1 C&O 3½s D	104½	104¾	104¾
4 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	77	76⅛	76¼
8 CB&Q 4½s 77	70	69¾	69¾
32 CB&Q gen 4s 58	78½	78	78
32 CB&B 3½s Ill 49	90¾	90	90⅛
7 Chi&E Ill inc 87	30	29½	29½
13 CMStP & Pac 5s 75	11	10⅞	11
10 CMStP&P aj 5s 2000	2¾	2¾	2¾
7 CM&SP 4½s 89C	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞
10 CM&SP 4½s 89E	41½	41½	41½
20 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	20¼	20¼	20¼
2 Chi&NW gen 5s 87	28½	28	28
1 Chi&NW 4¾s 87	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
2 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
6 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	18¼	18¼	18¼
1 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	18¼	18¼	18¼
31 Chi&NW 4s 87	27¾	27¾	27¾
10 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	2	2	2
1 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
1 Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	103	103	103
2 Ch&W Ind 4s 52	95⅛	93½	93½
7 Cin Gas&E 3½s 67	111½	111½	111½
2 Cin Un Term 3½s 71	110⅛	110	110
3 CCC&StL 4½s 77	54	54	54
4 CCC&StL 4s 90 StL	75¼	75¼	75¼
5 Clev Un Term 5½s 72	85¼	85	85
15 Col&So 4½s 80	22¾	22½	22½
2 Columbia G 5s 1961	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝
1 Col & So Oh El33¼s 70	109½	109⅜	109¾
24 ComlMack Inc 69 ww	56¾	56½	56¾
10 Conn R Pow 3¾s 61	109¾	109½	109½
1 Con Edis 3½s 58	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
2 Con Edis 3½s 56	106	106	106
7 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104½	104¼	104¼
1 Con Rys 4s 54	25	25	25
7 Consum Pow 3½s 70	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
7 Consum Pow 3¼s 69	110	110	110
1 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	107¾	107¾	107¾
5 Crane 2¼s '50	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 Crucible Stl 3¼s '55	97½	97½	97½
5 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	21½	21½	21½
17 Cuba No Ry5½s'42rct	18¾	18¾	18¾
2 Cuba RR 5s '52	24	24	24
1 Cuba RR 5s '52 rct	21½	21½	21½
48 Curtis Pub 3s '55	99¼	99	99¼
11 Dayton P&L 3s '70	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	54½	54½	54½
35 D & R G 4s '36	15½	15¼	15½
4 D R G W West 5s '55	2	2	2
1 D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
1 Duluth SS&A 5s '37	19¼	19¼	19¼
3 Duquesne Lt 3⅛s '65	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
24 Erie rfg 5s '67	30⅜	30½	30½
2 Erie rfg 5s '75	30⅜	30½	30½
8 Erie 1st 4s '96	90⅝	90⅜	90⅜
1 Erie gen lien 4s '96	56½	56½	56½
3 Erie 4s '95 wi	82	82	82
9 Erie 4½s 2015 wi	50⅛	50	50
1 Fairbanks Morse 4s'56	106¼	106¼	106¼
25 Firestone T&R 3s '61	97¾	97¾	97¾
4 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
1 Francis Sug 6s '56	60	60	60
17 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	94	94	94
1 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
19 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	102	101¾	102
1 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	82	82	82
8 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	47¼	47½	47⅞
1 Guuf St Stl 4½s 61	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 Hudson Coal 5s62A	38	37¾	38
5 Hud&Man fer 5s 57	42	42	42
3 Hud&Man inc 5s'57	11	10⅞	11
2 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Ill Cen 3½s 52	42¾	42¾	42¾
1 Ill Cen 4s 53	42¼	42¼	42¼
26 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	42¾	42½	42¾
11 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	45¼	45	45¼
3 Ill Cen 5s '55	51	50⅞	51
2 IC&CStL&NO 5s63a	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
1 IC&CStL&NO 4½s 63	42¼	42¼	42¼
1 Indpls & Lou 4s 58	24½	24½	24½
1 Inland Stl 3s 61	106	106	106
1 Inspirat C Cop 4s 52	100¾	100¾	100¾
17 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
15 Int Gt or 1st 6s 52	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
10 Int Gt Nbr 5s 56 B	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
7 Int Hydry El cv 6s 44	37	36½	36½
1 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	86¼	86¼	86¼
1 Int Paper 6s 55	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Int Rys C A 6½s 47	91¾	91¾	91¾
20 Int T&T 5s 55	43¾	43½	43⅝
1 KC Stl & Mem 4s 36	46½	46½	46½
1 K C South 5s 50	72	72	72
1 K C Term 4s 60	108½	108½	108½
3 Lac Gas 6s 42A	68½	68½	68½
10 Lac Gas 5½s 53	79¾	79⅝	79⅝
1 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	79¼	79¼	79¼
2 Heh Val HTerm 5s 54	50¼	50	50
8 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	51¾	51½	51¾
15 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	37½	37¼	37¼
10 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	33¾	33⅜	33⅜
17 Leh Val 4s2003 st	31⅝	31	31½
6 Lex & East 5s 65	116½	116½	116½
1 Liggett & M 5s 51	125¼	125⅛	125⅛
2 Loews 3½s 46	104½	104½	104½
2 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	96½	96¼	96¼
2 Long Isl unif 4s 49	97	97	97
1 Louisln & Ark 5s 69	86	86	86
1 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	103¾	103¾	103¾
6 Louis & N 1st 4½s 2003	98	97¾	97¾
10 Louis & N 4s 40 B	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 Maine Cen 4s 45	81	81	81
1 Maine Cen 4½s 60	51½	51½	51½
1 Market St Ry 5s 45 st	73	73	73
2 MilSparta&NW 4s 47	25	25	25
5 M & S L cn 5s 34 ct	9	9	9
5 M & St L 4s 49	2½	2½	2½
5 HSP&SSMgtd5s38	12	12	12
19 HSP&SSM cn 4s 38	11⅞	11¾	11¾
6 M-K-T 5s 62A	27¾	27½	27½
8 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	9½	9⅜	9½
21 M-K-T 4½s 78	23¼	23	23¼
1 M-K-T 1st 4s 90	36	36	36
1 M-K-Tex 4s 62B	22½	22½	22½
4 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1	1	1
40 Mo Pac 5s 77F	26¾	26½	26½
10 Mo Pac 5s 78G	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
19 Mo Pac 5s 80H	28¼	28	28¼
2 M Pac 5s 81I	27	27	27
10 Mohawk & Mal24s 91	55¼	55¼	55¼
8 MonWPaPubSv4½s60	110	110	110
1 MonWPaPubSv6s 65	113	113	113
5 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	107	107	107
6 Mor & Essex 5s 55	32¼	32	32¼
8 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	37¾	37½	37½
12 Mor & Essex 3½s 2000	42⅜	42	42¼
16 Nat Dairy 2¼s 60	105⅜	105⅛	105⅜
28Nat Distill 3½s 49	103¾	103⅜	103⅜
2 New Eng T&T 5s 52	123¼	123¼	123¼
1 N O Pub Serv 5s 55B	106½	106½	106½
1 N O Tex&M 5½s 54	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛
19 NYC 4½s 2013A	60½	60¼	60⅜
2 NYC cn 4s 98	59⅜	59½	59½
18 NYC 3¾s 48	92⅞	92½	92½
12 NYC 3½s 52	58⅛	58¼	58¼
3 NYC&HR 3½s 97	80⅞	80	80
3 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	57⅞	57¾	57¾
9 NYChi&StL 5½s 74 A	73	73	73
6 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	62	61¾	62
25 NY Chi&StL 4s 78	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
3 NY Connect 3½s 65	102	102	102
1 NY Dock cv 5s 47	72½	72½	72½
7 NY Edis 3¼s 65	109¾	109½	109⅝
1 NY Edis 3¼s 66	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s 65	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s 62	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s 64	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s 61	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s 63	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s 65	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s 66	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s 67	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s 68	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s 69	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s 70	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s 71	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s 72	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s 73	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s 74	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s 75	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s 76	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s 77	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s 78	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s 79	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s 80	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s 81	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s 82	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s 83	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s 84	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s 85	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s 86	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s 87	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s 88	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s 89	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s 90	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s 91	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s 92	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s 93	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s 94	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s 95	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s 96	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s 97	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s 98	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s 99	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s 00	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s 01	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s 02	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s 03	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s 04	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s 05	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s 06	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s 07	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s 08	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s 09	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s 10	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s 11	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s 12	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s 13	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s 14	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s 15	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s 16	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s 17	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s 18	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s 19	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s 20	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s 21	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s 22	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s 23	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s 24	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s 25	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s 26	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s 27	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s 28	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s 29	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s 30	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s 31	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s 32	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s 33	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s 34	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s 35	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s 36	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s 37	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s 38	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s 39	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s 40	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s 41	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s 42	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s 43	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s 44	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s 45	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s 46	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s 47	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s 48	109¾	109¾	109¾
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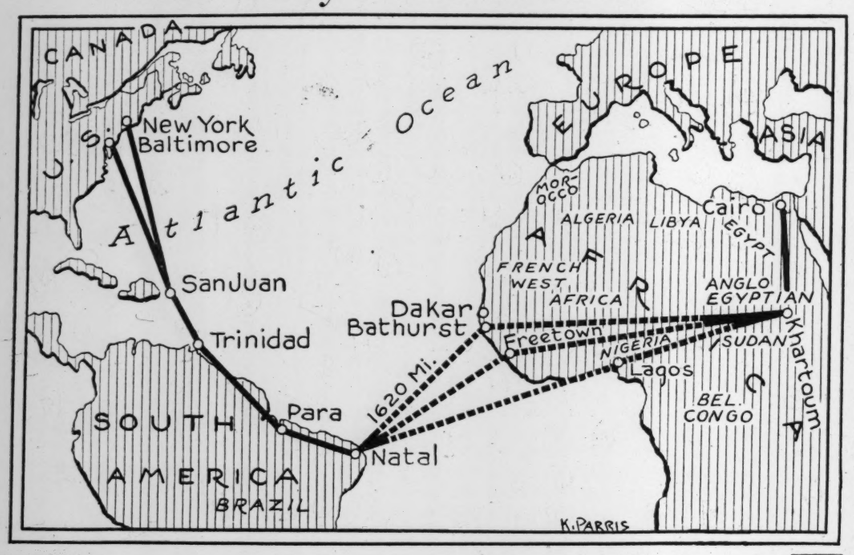
Aerial 'Ferry' Route to Middle East



By a Staff Artist

How America's Arsenal Will Cross Atlantic

President Roosevelt has announced arrangements with Pan American Airways by which American planes and equipment will be flown to a point in South America and thence across the South Atlantic to Africa. Planes are expected to gather at an undisclosed rendezvous in Africa from which point they may be distributed to various fronts. Map shows probable course to be followed with broken lines indicating possible alternate routes.

President Studies Streamlined Defense

Continued from Page 1

main impressions which the Congressional leaders, who have conferred with Mr. Roosevelt since his return to the Capital, received was the President's conviction that Russia constitutes the key to the immediate situation in Europe and in his judgment the Soviet Union would hold out indefinitely against the Nazi attack.

Mr. Roosevelt encouraged the legislative chiefs not to be alarmed at early German invasion progress, pointing out that Russian resistance already apparently has precluded an all-out German attack on Britain this year. They gathered that the British military authorities now assume that the "final destruction of Nazi tyranny" can be decisively accomplished only by an invasion of the Continent by the Allies and that a long war is contemplated.

The President assured his conferees that he had made no new commitments for the United States in his talks with Mr. Churchill and it was Mr. Roosevelt's view that the main threat of a "shooting" war, as far as the United States is immediately concerned, comes more from the Far East than from Europe.

U. S.-Japanese Relations — Japan's refusal to allow American citizens to leave the country on the waiting United States liner, President Coolidge, continues to add strain and uncertainty to the Far Eastern situation. Following the vigorous protest which the American Ambassador made to Tokyo, it was indicated here that the American Government is ready to apply retaliatory measures unless the matter is cleared up shortly. These measures would have the effect of prohibiting Japanese from leaving the United States without special permission.

Secretary Hull disclosed this noon that Ambassador Joseph C. Grew's conversation with the Japanese Foreign Minister in Tokyo yesterday went beyond the question of permitting American citizens to leave Japan.

Reports from Ambassador Grew, Mr. Hull said, showed he had held a general conversation with the Foreign Minister but Mr. Hull declined to give any details.

Secretary Hull reported that the U. S. is still waiting a complete and satisfactory explanation of Japan's refusal to permit the departure of Americans. He said that reports received thus far from Ambassador Grew are not complete enough to permit any definite action by the U. S. at this time.

Support for the Eight Points — The Chinese Embassy released a statement from Dr. Quo Tai-chi, Minister of Foreign Affairs at Chungking, giving unqualified support to the peace aims of the Anglo-American joint declaration.

"The Chinese Government and people wholeheartedly welcome and indorse the joint declaration of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill on the fundamental aims of the democratic powers in resistance to aggression, and the aspirations of all peaceful and freedom-loving peoples including the peoples in the Axis countries themselves for a real new world order." The statement read:

"The postwar world reconstruction will constitute a task even more difficult than that of winning the war itself. In this task China is prepared to make full contribution just as she has, for the past four years, made untold sacrifices of her man power and national resources toward the democratic cause and continues to play her essential part in the world-wide conflict. China believes that the final destruction of the forces of aggression can be most swiftly achieved by first bringing about the defeat of Japan through tightening the 'encirclement' of which she herself is the sole architect."

Draftees Stay On—The draft extension bill, requiring selectees, National Guardsmen, reservists, and enlisted men of the Regular Army to serve 18 months beyond their regular one-year terms, is law. It was signed by the President Aug. 18 at which time the White House announced that Mr. Roosevelt also had signed the legislation deferring from compulsory military service all men who were 28 years of age or over on July 1, 1941.

The War Department announced it plans to release selectees and National Guardsmen after they have served between 14 and 18 months unless the international situation becomes more serious.

The Army sent instructions to the field arranging for the release from active duty of almost 200,000 men by Dec. 10 of this year, in the following order of preference:

1. Dependency and hardship cases when properly established.
2. Men 28 years of age or over on July 1, 1941, regardless of length of service and in order of length of active Federal service.
3. Married men who desire discharge at the end of their 12 months' service.

Foreign Property—The Treasury announced that all Federal Reserve Banks have received forms for a nationwide census of alien-owned property in the United States. This action is taken in connection with the President's order freezing foreign credits. All foreign-owned property must be reported, even if it belongs to an alien whose country's assets have not been frozen by executive order.

Statement on Plane Deliveries

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (AP)—Text of White House statement on the delivery of planes to the British forces in the Middle East:

The President announced today an important step to speed delivery of planes direct to the British forces in the Middle East.

Agreements have been concluded under which the Pan American Airways system will ferry aircraft from the United States to West Africa, and will then ferry those planes on to the Middle East.

In connection with the ferry system Pan American Airways is establishing an air transport service from West Africa to the Middle East and plans are under way for a transport service from the United States to West Africa. Planes owned by the United States Government will be used by Pan American, and they will be operated by American personnel. The route of delivery is so arranged that it will nowhere pass through the zone of actual warfare.

The transport services will supplement the ferry system by returning ferry personnel and carrying spare plane parts and items essential to effective delivery of aircraft to the Middle East. The route will also be available for general commercial use, providing direct air service from New York or Baltimore to Africa.

The ferry system and the transport services provide direct and speedy delivery of aircraft from the "arsenal of democracy" to a critical point in the front against aggression.

The importance of this direct line of communication between our country and strategic outposts in Africa cannot be overestimated.

Bill Seeks Press Propaganda Notices

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (AP)—Representative Lewis D. Thill (R) of Wisconsin introduced legislation yesterday which would require newspapers to publish notices warning their readers to be wary of propaganda in connection with news emanating from foreign countries.

Representative Thill said in a statement his bill would require newspapers publishing news from any correspondent located in a country at war to print in a conspicuous place this notice:

"To our readers: News matter derived from foreign correspondents located within countries at war is usually censored. The reader is cautioned to be wary of propaganda."

Austrians Ask Allied Pledge

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 19—Acclaiming the Roosevelt-Churchill accord on peace aims as "a new magna charta for the small nations of the world," the Free Austrian Movement in the United States appealed today for a specific statement by the American and British Governments that the declaration in favor of freedom of small nations applies to Austria.

Four organizations representative of Austrians in the United States and Latin America are signatory to the appeal, listing themselves as Austrian Action, the Austro-American Center, the Austrian Section of the American Committee on European Reconstruction, and Young-Conservative Austrians.

An appeal to President Roosevelt and to British Prime Minister Winston Churchill depicts Austria as "the first victim of Hitler's lust for world domination" and protests that acceptance of the Nazi claim that Austria is part of the Nazi "Volksgemeinschaft" is to recognize Hitler's theories of race and blood.

"The German Government has pretended that the Austrians are part of the German Nation, a claim never recognized by the Austrian people themselves," the message states. "The Austrian people were never consulted. They were conquered and betrayed. They have the same right as the other peoples of Central Europe to decide their own fate. We are confident that this is the view of the British and American Governments, and, therefore, respectfully beg you to state this openly to the world."

The drive for recognition, the organizations announced, will take the form of a nonpartisan campaign to form an Austrian National Council in the United States, which would incorporate all Austrian-American groups in the cause of Austrian freedom.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

(Continued)

FURRIERS

BEAUTIFUL FUR COATS
FINE QUALITY COATS AS LOW AS $59.50 to $1500.00. Showroom Samples or Custom Made to Order at VERY SUBSTANTIAL SAVINGS. Come in and look around. Large selection to choose from. Deposits accepted.
CHARLES E. MORRIS
In the Wholesale Fur Market
328-330 7th Avenue, Corner 29th
On the 4th Floor, N. Y. C. LOngacre 5-4047-8-9

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

NURSEMAID or Mother's helper and cook, general maid wanted for family, Cleveland, O. in winter, East in summer; good home; state experience and references. Box K-46, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSES TO LET

NEEDHAM, MASS.—62 Bradford St. Comfortable Home: 4 bedrooms, attractive grounds; desirable neighborhood. References asked. Apply realtors of district, $55 month.

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MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
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OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C. Practitioner's office, light, quiet, two entrances. Available 3 full days or evenings. Call 17 East 42nd St. (Room 722.)

PAYING GUESTS

WEST CUMMINGTON, Mass.—Deerhill House, 20 miles from Pittsfield. Quiet, for rest or study; good meals; no liquor; room and board at $14 00 a week. F. L. SHAW.

RADIO REPAIRING

RADIO REPAIRING
CROKER-EVANS, 41-27 Main St., FLUSHING, N. Y. Authorized Agent for All Standard Brands since 1924. Telephone FL 9-6056.

REAL ESTATE

PROPERTY & FURNISHINGS
of Rest Home, established 1909, for sale. Ideal location in Wellesley, Mass. Must arrange own financing. For details write Box K-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA
Immaculate home, private baths and showers, innerspring mattresses; 1 block off highways 1 and 15; close in, opposite Governor's Mansion. 227 N. Blount St. GERTRUDE HARPER.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—266 Mass. Ave. Nice front room in home with two people; near The Christian Science Mother Church. Ken. 4851.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COOK with excellent references wishes cook's position in private home. Protestant. Please write Bohn, 617 Bloomfield St., Hoboken, N. J.

SUMMER BOARD

PEAKS ISLAND, MAINE — Oceanic House, beautiful location; pleasant rooms, excellent meals; ideal for rest and study; near places of interest; $18-$25 per week.

SHADYKNOLL — Picturesque 6 acres near Rumson; fine ocean bathing, tennis, golf, boating; excellent food; private baths; restricted; $18.75-$23.50; booklet. Vanhorn, Fairhaven, N. J.

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place. GR. 5-1618. N. Y. C.

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD 441 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. Plaza 3-1251.

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4403. Get our offer before selling.

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Carlton Street London, S. W. 1. Tel Whitehall 9691

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM London are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

NORTHUMBERLAND — Spend a quiet holiday with us in lovely border country. For terms apply MRS. GREY Milfield Hill, nr. Wooler Tel. Milfield 217.

TEACHERS

LESSONS in Singing and Voice Production, Madam Grace Angus, A. R. C. M. (Mrs. Rogers). Address: 64, Moorside, Fenham, Newcastle-on-Tyne 4. Tel. 33473.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH (NEAR) BURNBRAE
Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite, Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28.

BOURNEMOUTH GERVIS ROAD EAST YENTON
Waiting to welcome you P. H. BENN. Tel. 2752

London, EARLSFIELD HOUSE HOTEL 31/32, Courtfield Gardens, S. W. 5. Facing gardens, central to all parts. Comfortable, excellent cooking. H. and C. water. Well appointed from 2½ gns. Phone Fro. 3357.

LONDON—Private Hotel, 13 St. George's Sq., Westminster — H. and C., comfortable bedrooms, lounge, walking distance Christian Science church. MISS BAKER, VIC. 3306. Bus 24 passes.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE Regent Hotel
59, Osborne Road
Good Boarding Residence, every comfort
Tel. Jes. 906

REIGATE, SURREY—MONKS COURT HOTEL Restful, standing in own grounds; recently remodernised; 25 miles from London; 5-minute walk from station; from 5 guineas weekly. Resident Director, Mrs. Blanche Blyth Samet.

SOUTH DEVON
Dawlish—Rockstone Hotel Tel. 2138
Where peace and beauty still remain

SOUTHPORT (Talbot Private Hotel) Central heating, gas fires, h. and c. water in bedrooms; near Christian Science church; garage near. Phone 300011.

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BERNE—Pension Stamm, Kirchenfeld. Homelike family pension. Running water. Near Christian Science church.

LOCARNO—Pension India stands high and commands a wonderful view; modern comfort; good cooking; rates from Fr. 8.-

LUGANO—HOTEL VIKTORIA on the lake. Pension terms from frs. 11.50. Branch House: Hotel Suvretta Arosa. C. Janett, Propr.

LUGANO-PARADISO. Esplanade Hotel—Best recommended family hotel on the lakeside with garden terrace; private beach; every comfort. Pension from Fr. 9.-

VILLA HERWIG
AROSA
Sunshine all around. Close to Skiing fields. Moderate terms.

ENGLAND

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SEVEN-ONE-O-ONE
"Call Us Over the Coals"
SCHOLES
COLLIERY AGENT
Tel. 7101
Brunswick St. and Stout St., Blackburn

Crossword Quiz Answers

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of BRADFORD
Yorkshire's Famous Store
Fashions; Fabrics; Furnishings; Decorations; Men's Outfitting
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JABEZ COLE (COAL) LTD.
COAL MERCHANTS
Springmill Street Bradford
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The Oldest and Largest Distributors in Bradford

CURTAINS MADE-UP FREE
If desired any of our Fabrics will be made up in Net Curtains, Pull-On Curtains or Valance FREE OF CHARGE to your own measurements. ● We specialise in Loose Covers—Estimates Free.
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DRAPERS LTD
For Style and Value in Ladies' Wear
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High Class Meat Purveyors

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129 Harehill Road	"	99 Godwin St.,	
67 Roundhay Road	"		Bradford
3 Headingley Lane	"		

PEACOCK & SON Ltd.
Carpets, Linoleums
Curtain Materials, Loose Covers, Bedsteads, Bedding, Blankets, Sheets, Down Quilts
Established 1850
THE HEADROW AND PARK ROW, LEEDS

ENGLAND

LEEDS

(Continued)

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AGENTS for
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"LIKE A FIRM SUPPORTING HAND"
FITTED SCIENTIFICALLY
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Limited
SEEDSMEN TO THE LATE KING GEORGE V
Flower and Vegetable Seeds, Bulbs, Dahlias, Roses, etc.
Catalogue to guide you —FREE
CATHEDRAL STREET MANCHESTER

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Exclusive Fashions
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Hosier and Outfitter to Gentlemen
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COAL and COKE
all grades
(Wagon loads at wholesale prices to any station)
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Where quality comes first
KENDAL MILNE & CO.
MANCHESTER 3

SHOES which fit the feet
ILLUSTRATED LIST FREE
FINLEY & BABER
28/32, St. Ann St., Manchester 2

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor advertised laundry.

ENGLAND

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

SLATERS
BLUE LINE TAXIS
1/- per mile
No Extra Charges
TEL. 22111
Central Station, Newcastle

NOTTINGHAM

GROCERIES THAT NEVER DISAPPOINT
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

People Are Appreciative

(St. Louis Globe-Democrat)

Courtesy and kindness pay, 12-year-old Philip Kibbe of Monroe City, Mo., learned when the will of Mrs. Mary Ella Eddie, of Monroe City was filed in Probate Court at Paris, Mo., bequeathing him $150 "in appreciation of his courtesy and kindness to me during my advancing years."

The boy, son of Dr. and Mrs. John Kibbe of Monroe City, was a neighbor of Mrs. Eddie. For the last four or five years he ran errands for Mrs. Eddie, a widow, and made almost daily visits to her home where she lived alone.

The will, drawn December 5, 1939, also bequeathed $150 to Philip's mother for her "faithful friendship." A copy of the will and a letter advising him to invest the money, add to it and watch it grow was sent to Philip by the executor of the estate, William B. Fahy, United States Marshal here.

"It is a very great compliment to a young man to be mentioned in a will and certainly it ought to be proof enough that this is not a cold and indifferent world in which we live; that kindnesses are usually rewarded and that people are appreciative," the executor wrote.

Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: A botanist describes a plant that pushes its way upward through solid ice, which is enough to make any social climber turn green with envy.

Pathfinder: Britain's newest heavy tank, the "Churchill," has been described as maneuvering almost with the ease of a taxi. We do not imagine, however, that it will be hailed by the Germans.

The New Yorker: The news from Russia seems to indicate that the German army has achieved great stability. It now wins its glorious victories at the same place for several weeks at a time.

Daily Quotation

! steadier step when I recall
That, if I slip, Thou dost not fall.

ARTHUR HUGH CLOUGH

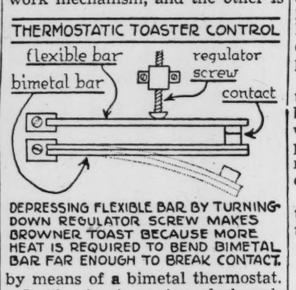
FACTS AND FIGURES
THE INVENTORS COUNCIL
THE INVENTORS COUNCIL WHICH EXAMINES LIKELY NEW DEFENSE-TIME IDEAS HAS PASSED MORE THAN 18,000 SUGGESTIONS.
IT'S A FACT IN CHINA, COTTON WAS FIRST GROWN AS A GARDEN PLANT
THE WATERMEAL IS THE SMALLEST KNOWN FLOWERING PLANT IN THE WORLD. IT MEASURES ABOUT 1/32 OF AN INCH IN DIAMETER.
K. PARRIS

Did You Ever Wonder

How an Automatic Toaster Knows When the Toast Is Done?

Verging on the uncanny is the modern automatic electric toaster, which gives slices of bread a golden tan and then rings a bell, lights a light, or pops up the toast into plain sight to let you know that its work is done.

There are two different ways in which a toaster can be made automatic. One is by means of a clockwork mechanism, and the other is by means of a bimetal thermostat.


THERMOSTATIC TOASTER CONTROL
flexible bar
bimetal bar
regulator screw
contact
DEPRESSING FLEXIBLE BAR BY TURNING DOWN REGULATOR SCREW MAKES BROWNER TOAST BECAUSE MORE HEAT IS REQUIRED TO BEND BIMETAL BAR FAR ENOUGH TO BREAK CONTACT.

In the toaster using clockwork mechanism, depressing a lever pulls down a toothed bar, the teeth of which engage in a gear wheel, turning the wheel and winding the clockwork.

As the clockwork runs down, the toothed bar rises and finally trips a device which breaks the electric circuit, shutting off the current.

To control the degree of brownness to which the bread is toasted, a regulator is provided, similar to the regulator of a clock or watch. Moving this regulator changes the speed of the balance wheel, making the clockwork tick faster or slower, as the case may be. If it ticks faster, the clockwork runs down in less time, resulting in toast of paler complexion: ticking slower leaves the current (and consequently the heat) on for a longer period, making darker toast.

With a termostatic control, no tick is heard. A bimetal bar (a bar made of two different metals, with different co-efficients of expansion) is pivoted at one end and makes electrical contact at the other end.

When the toaster is turned on the heat tends to warp or bend the bar. When a certain temperature is reached, the bar will bend back away from the contact point, breaking the circuit and turning off the current.

To control the brownness of the toast, a regulator screw may be used to raise or depress the point with which the bimetal bar makes contact. The tighter the contact with the bimetal bar the more heat is required to cause the bar to bend far enough to break the circuit, and the browner the toast will be.

Additional devices are used to signal by light or bell when the toast is done, or to make the toasted bread pop up like a Jack-in-the-box.—**W. P. Keasbey**

Daily Anecdote

What, No Acoustics!

When Mme. Schumann-Heink, world-famous contralto, was making her first tour of the Pacific Coast her advance publicity created much interest in one of Arizona's mining camps, at that time on the crest of a boom. The social leaders believed it would greatly further the town's cultural and social activities by having the great diva appear for a concert.

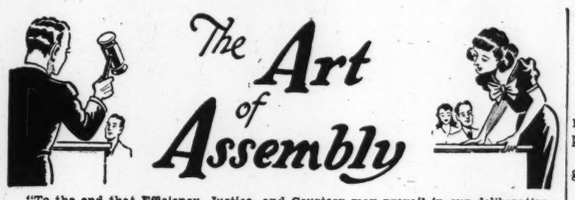
It took no great effort to raise the money for her rather large fee with subscription tickets at five dollars. The date was arranged. A concert grand piano was shipped from Los Angeles for the occasion, accompanied by two husky attendants to set it up and a tuner to put it in shape for the concert.

The Town Hall where the concert was to take place seated about 500 and was presided over by one of the old-timers, who acted as manager, janitor, and ticket seller. While the men were setting up the heavy instrument on the stage the bewhiskered manager and Madame's representative were watching proceedings from the front row. One of the men accidentally dropped the heavy piano leg on the bare floor and the crash reverbrated through the auditorium. Madame's representative turned to the manager with the remark, "Guess the acoustics aren't so good in this hall?" "No," answered the other, "fact is we ain't got any at all now. We did have a couple that I made myself, but last winter a 'Uncle Tom' show played here and somebody took both of 'em."

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. An Ionian colony, ancient Greek seaport, 30 miles northwest of Smyrna, Asia Minor.
2. A seaport and fortified naval station in southwestern England.
3. In New York City. The Empire State (1,250 ft.) and the Chrysler (1,046 ft.)
4. A seaport in New Brunswick, Canada: the capital of Newfoundland.
5. Atlanta, Ga.; it has jurisdiction over N. C., S. C., Ga., Fla., Ala., Tenn., Miss., and La.
6. The New York Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra; founded 1842.
7. A term applied to the nobility of England.
8. A volcano in Sumatra, active within the last century; 9,488 feet.
9. Lima, capital of Peru; founded in 1535 by Francisco Pizarro.
10. The sacred fig tree of India.



"To the end that Efficiency, Justice, and Courtesy may prevail in our deliberative bodies." —Thomas Jefferson

Parliamentary Law Practice

Runnymede

The right of peaceable assembly is the cornerstone of free government; it is our priceless heritage and it was bought with a heavy price.

When those leather-clad barons, plowing through the mud at Runnymede, wrested from the reluctant grasp of King John our Great Charter of human rights, they achieved for themselves and their children one of the greatest sources of blessing and satisfaction that the world possesses today.

In the intervening years we have learned that certain fundamental principles underlie this right of assembly and a system of rules has developed for the demonstration of these principles. These rules are exact, clear, and logical. It is only by understanding these rules and giving them practical application in our own community affairs that we can express our appreciation of the priceless gift.

Mob Versus Assembly

Government is group activity. When an unorganized group of people comes together, it is potentially a mob. The act of organizing is the line of demarcation between the mob and the assembly. In this act each individual merges his personal will with that of his neighbor and both accept law as the governing power.

The art of assembly furnishes the machinery by which this reign of law is established.

A practical working knowledge of this machinery is the rightful possession of every citizen of a democracy. It is as necessary a tool in his civic and social contacts as are the elementary processes of arithmetic to his monetary relation.

Awana Slaker-James

This column will appear on Tuesdays and Fridays and will be devoted to a simple, interesting and instructive discussion of what hitherto has been classed as a "dry" subject. Its many phases will be explained by Mrs. Awana Slaker-James, writer, teacher, and lecturer on Parliamentary Law. While it is realized that during the summer period organization activities are not necessarily at their height, we would like to point out that the current series will be invaluable in scrapbook form for future reference. It will be the purpose of the column to show the human side of procedure to the rank and file of club members, church members, organization workers. Readers are invited to send in questions.

The Amusing Things We Say

Red Tape

Perhaps you have had occasion to chafe at the long delays caused by our so-called **red tape.** Why should government procrastination always be called **red tape** when at the most, it can only make you see red? Actually, this term has been symbolic of time-wasting for more than a hundred years. Before the advent of envelopes and filing systems, all English lawyers and government officials tied their papers and documents with red tape, presumably because red was the royal color of the Crown. As far back as December 6, 1658, a reward was offered in an advertisement appearing in the Public Intelligencer for the return of "a little bundle of papers tied with red tape which were lost Friday last . . . between Worcester House and Lincoln's Inn." The long delay caused by slow moving government officials in untying and locating documents, without which it was legally impossible to transact any pending government business finally gave rise to this expression. One historian claims that Lord Minto who was later to be governor general of India gave the term its modern usage when he wrote the following letter in August 1775. "Howe gets the command. The ships are in great forwardness. I can't say so much for the army . . . Lord Barrington sticks to rules, tape, and packthread." Charles Dickens is said have used the expression frequently but Carlyle, the exponent of work and duty as the aim of life, brought it into popular use with his continual scorn for **red tape** which he contemptuously labeled all government laxity.

L. V.

In Lighter Vein

Curious Caddy

Golfer: "Dear, dear, I'm certainly not playing the game I used to play."

Caddie (disgustedly): "What game was that?"—Exchange.

Rebuke

Photographer: "Watch and see the birdie."

Modern child: "Pay attention to your exposure or you'll ruin the plate."—Atlanta Two Bells.

Nothing Practical

Clerk: "A gift, madam? Do you want it to be something useful or ornamental?"

Shopper: "No, neither! It's a wedding present that I want."

So What?

Mr.: "I suppose you realize this purchase represents indulgence in sheer luxury. You must have known that we couldn't afford it."

Mrs.: "But, you see, dear, if it had been a necessity, we would have had to get it anyway."—Exchange.

No Deception

A small boy of about five was marching up and down in front of his garden gate. He wore a tin hat and carried a wooden gun at the slope.

Passersby smiled at the earnest little figure. Then one of them stopped and said, smilingly: "You are a fine soldier!"

The little sentry looked pleased—but then truth triumphed. He whispered shyly: "I'm not a real one, you know."—Answers.

A Verse for Today . . .

Thou shalt seek them, and shalt not find them, even them that contended with thee: they that war against thee shall be as nothing, and as a thing of nought. For I the LORD thy God will hold thy right hand, saying unto thee, Fear not; I will help thee.—ISA. 41:12, 13.

Where Would You Find—

1. Phocaea?
2. Sheerness?
3. The only two buildings in the U. S. over 1000 feet high?
4. St. John and St. John's?
5. The headquarters of the Fourth Corps Area of the U. S. Army?
6. The oldest symphony orchestra in the United States.
7. The peerage?
8. Merapi?
9. The "City of the Kings"?
10. A peepul?

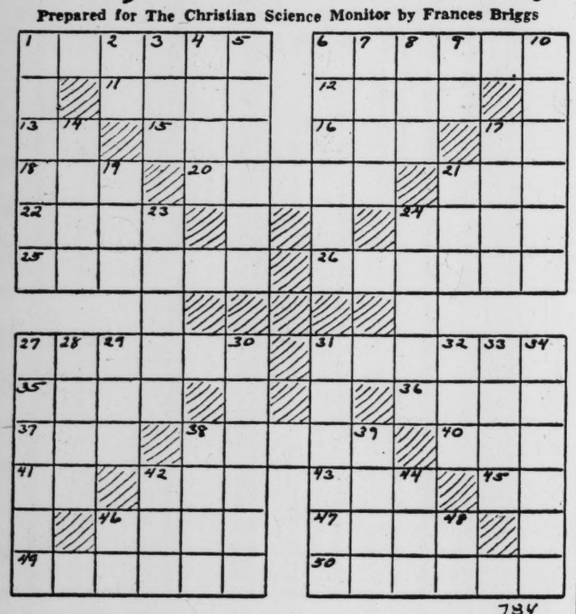
(Answers appear on this page.)

National Aeronautics

"If the Camouflage Department gets any more efficient, formation flying will be a thing o' th' past!"

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



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Across

1—What city is known as the Queen of the Adriatic?
6—Who wrote "Wuthering Heights"?
11—Who fell in love with Narcissus?
12—What is first name of O'More, Samuel Lover hero?
13—What is an exclamation of inquiry?
15—To devour.
16—What do you call the reflux of the tide?
17—Exist.
18—At this time.
20—What garden plant is used in seasoning and in soups?
21—What is nickname for Harry?
22—To require.
24—Who would ride in a perambulator?
25—What was ancient Celtic name for England?
26—What do you call a native of Normandy?
27—What was first name of Greeley, American journalist?
31—Who made an important discovery in observing fall of an apple?
35—What is first name of Wister, American author?
36—Cenobite huts of "Thais" are on banks of what river?
37—Antique.
38—Companions of Ulysses were changed by Circe into what?
40—What cloth measure is now little used?
41—Versus (abbr.).
42—Grassy meadow is what?
43—What is a morsel left at a meal?
45—What is symbol for aluminum?
46—What is male of the guinea pig called?
47—What is an image of a divinity?
49—Man's name.
50—What is Europe's second largest river?

Down

1—What place is scene of opera "Der Rosenkavalier"?
2—If you were in Berlin, in what direction would you travel to reach Stettin (abbr.)?
3—Frozen water.
4—What is any of several oscine birds?
5—What book by A. Kinglake is one of world's greatest travel books?
6—What is a seaport of Germany?
7—What is a dress of state?
8—Globe.
9—John Burroughs, American naturalist, was born in what State (abbr.)?
10—What is Richard Byrd's middle name?
14—Who is the goatherd in opera "Dinorah"?
17—What is a Turkish title of respect?
19—Spider spins what?
21—Who was Noah's second son?
23—What is a couchlike piece of furniture?
24—What is color of the Norway rat?
27—Who was 31st President of U. S.?
28—What birds have large heads?
29—Certain heroine of child's tale wore hood of what color?
30—What was first name of Gibbon, English historian?
31—Dwarfish.
32—To bind.
33—What is a Spanish jar?
34—Who was a lady, according to Stephen Foster?
38—What is the Irish variant of John?
39—Who is the earth goddess in "Ring of the Nibelung"?
42—What is a river of Chile?
44—What is a measure of weight?
46—Barrel (abbr.).
48—Symbol for lutecium is what?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co. —*Wake Up Whom?*

By LE PELLEY

THIS GIRL POPPY YOU MET IN NEW YORK — WHAT'S SO WONDERFUL ABOUT HER ?
IF SHE WAS AS WONDERFUL AS YOU SAY SHE IS — SHE'D BE IN THE MOVIES !
IF YOU ASK ME, SOME PEOPLE AROUND HERE OUGHT TO HAVE SOMETHING DONE TO WAKE THEM UP !!
HEY!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I Guess the Only Way to Convince Her Would Be to Move the Pasture!*

By RODGERS

Everyone was either away or busy today, so I sort of took charge and tried to keep all the farm animals happy —
But I must confess I was stumped when it came to ol' Bossy —
She insists the grass is better on the other side of the pasture fence —
And although I showed her the selfsame thing on her own side
She just won't be convinced!

The Adventures of Waddles—*But Bill May Have Stretched It Some*

By THE HAGERS

THREE MILES FROM CAMP, DOWN ON THE SHORE, CY GANNET RUNS A GENERAL STORE.
UPON HIS SHELVES ARE CALICOS, OLD COAL OIL LAMPS, AND RUBBER HOSE.
A LASTING FLAVOR THEY IMPART TO BUTTER, CHEESE, AND BAKERY TART.
AND BILL CLAIMS THAT HIS LICORICE STICKS CY MUST HAVE STOCKED IN '96.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

With "Chicago Methods"

The Nazi propagandists recognize the realism in the Eight Points. The very violence of their attack—after first having tried to dismiss the Churchill-Roosevelt peace program with a pooh-pooh—indicates how upset they are by the handwriting on the wall. Berlin is now saying an Anglo-Saxon police force is planned, to deal with Europe "according to Chicago methods."

Precisely—so long as gangsters enslave Europe and try to terrorize the world.

Of course, the police force will be much more than Anglo-Saxon. It may at first have to be predominantly British and American—particularly in arms—but there are fifteen nationalities aligned with Britain besides the United States. Every lover of freedom in Europe from Norway to Greece will support this instrument of law and order. On land and sea the Poles, the Norwegians, the Dutch, the Free French—and all the others who can break out of the concentration camp that is Europe—are enlisted.

"Chicago methods" are very effective against gangsters. The principal need is a public aroused at last and resolved to pay no more tribute to racketeers. Having paid already a terrible price for failing to co-operate in maintaining collective security, the peoples the Nazis wish to enslave in their "new order" are daringly resisting now and praying for rescue by the "Anglo-American police." It is precisely because Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill laid down the freeing of these people and the disarming of the gangsters as the first condition of peace that the Nazis are disturbed.

The Eight Points do not go into the tremendous problem which will remain until Europe is reconstructed and re-educated along democratic lines. The police will only restore some sort of order. There will still be the vast task of really making peace—which can only be done basically by changing the thinking which causes war. Yet in a world so closely knit as ours today, the police function becomes vital.

The Eight Points differ from and far surpass Wilson's Fourteen in this essential. The League of Nations failed because it never acted vigorously as policeman, it never really abolished anarchy—the necessary first step in using reason to obtain justice and liberty. Once security is obtained it is possible to promise Germany no dismemberment. But who would risk it without the promise of protection which only British-American power can assure? With security, free access to raw materials becomes a much safer proposal. With it, freedom of the seas becomes a promise of larger life to all—because the peace which makes it feasible is promised.

The very police force to which gangsters strongly object is the natural reliance of free men desiring liberty and justice.

Auto Workers Clean House

All who have criticized labor unions in the United States for succumbing at times to radical leadership should rise and give a round of applause to the action of the C. I. O. United Automobile Workers at their convention in Buffalo. This convention voted, 1,950 to 920, to bar from its elective or appointive offices any adherent of a Communist, Nazi, or Fascist political organization.

The issue was no abstract one but involved specifically the displacement of five organizers and an executive board member for having sponsored the "wildcat" North American Aviation Company strike on the Pacific Coast. The outcome represented an important victory for the more moderate and responsible wing of the union, led by President R. J. Thomas and Vice-President Walter P. Reuther, as against a faction suspected at least of being Communistic in sympathy.

The convention, further, voted authority to the president, with approval of the executive board, to revoke the charter of any local engaging in an unauthorized strike. This power is the more significant since Mr. Thomas and Mr. Reuther now will have majority support on the board.

The automobile workers' union has had a most difficult task in its still relatively short career. Formed in a mass-production and previously non-union industry, it sprang suddenly into great power with rather an improvised leadership. Sitdown strikes and unauthorized strikes gave it rather a bad start. But the convention just held gives encouraging evidence that it is learning responsibility, that its leadership is maturing, and that its membership is sound and sensible.

August Cool Spell

It was a New Englander who said "You don't expect a cool spell in August, but you should." He was right. With surprising regularity one comes nearly every year. Most people apparently don't remember it, but more observant outdoor folk do and weather records confirm it.

This year's August cool spell in the Northeastern States was welcome after the sizzling nineties, even though both city and country dwellers realized it was only temporary and August would return to dog-day temperatures.

In the Granite State where weather is a sort of stock in trade at all seasons *The New Hampshire Troubadour* points out some of the peculiarities of cool weather in August:

> What makes this preview of Fall noteworthy is not so much the regularity of its recurrence as the singularly exhilarating and at the same time restful effect which it produces. . . . The world falls strangely still. In this deep hush no bird calls, the leaves hang motionless upon the trees. All the sounds of the immediately preceding summer days from the rolling thunder of storms to the chirping of insects of which we had been only dimly conscious are stilled. It is like that supreme moment in the theatre when after the hubbub of voices, rustling of programs and shuffling of feet, the lights of the house grow dim and the lights of the stage brighten up against the rising curtain.

Perhaps August puts on this show with drop in temperature from the nineties to the fifties to prove that it can be as individual and capricious as April. Or is it a curtain-raiser to Autumn's golden days? Anyhow this prelude reminds us that Fall is just around the corner with its flaming woodlands and harvests of orchards and fields followed by an interlude of Indian Summer before Winter again blusters on the stage.

Today's Britain for Posterity

Since early in the war a large number of artists have been at work on a scheme for "recording the changing face of Britain," financed by the Pilgrim Trust and sanctioned by the Ministry of Labor and National Service. The work still goes on; a first selection of the drawings recently became available for exhibition at the National Gallery.

Twenty-one of the counties of Britain are now represented among the scenes depicted in these drawings, and when the scheme is complete there will be pictures representing subjects in all the counties of Britain and many kinds of subject in each of them.

Before the war there were many who felt that Britain was changing all too quickly under the influence of reckless building and road-making in spite of all the exertions of the National Trust and the Council for the Preservation of Rural England and other bodies to save beautiful places from destruction. But since the war there has been another and speedier instrument of devastation—the German bomber working havoc among architectural masterpieces of the past.

Yet apart from the war and apart from the jerry-builder, time itself does its work in gradually removing what has been valued, altering beauties when it does not destroy them; and it is due to posterity that the present should set on record the outward show of Britain (or any other country) as it is in its own generation. Pictures are needed to complete the work of the chronicler and the historian.

It has been argued that this might be done more accurately by photographs than by pictures, and that for historic purposes the photograph is more reliable than the work of the artist who, from the nature of the case, puts into a picture much that is peculiarly his own. A place there certainly is for photographs, and there ought to be systematic photographic records.

But the photograph, valuable as it may be, is not all we want. Will not future generations wish also to know what places looked like to the people who lived among them, to have the impression of the scene as it was appreciated by eyes sensitive to beauty? A photograph tends to be a bare record of fact, and corresponds to the documents on which a historian builds up his complete story.

An artist's picture gives in its own medium that touch of life which, in another medium, a novelist, or poet, or observant diarist, gives to his contemporary world. An artist does not aim at giving more than an aspect of the world around him, but a good artist gives not less truth but more than can be conveyed by any mechanical transcript of reality. It is well that artists should be employed not merely in depicting war scenes but also in drawing those things which have, so far at least, escaped the hand of war.

Our Readers Say—

"Isolationists Where Peace Is Concerned"?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Clarence Streit's plan "Union Now" is, like all great things, simple. It is the only suggested plan I have seen that carries not only a right idea, but the machinery and framework for setting up and operating it.

A great many of the so-called "intelligentsia" are becoming adherents of this plan. However, Fortune magazine's latest poll shows that the mass of the American people are still isolationists where peace is concerned, even though the majority of them are now interventionists if necessary where war is concerned. This kind of thinking brought us the Versailles Treaty. It brought us high tariffs and other economic ills that made the second world war inevitable. It caused our failure to participate in any attempt to displace world anarchy with some form of world organization.

Only a small proportion of Americans yet favor of a plan like Federal Union. *How* can we reach the rest of the people? *How* can we convince them of the absolute necessity for some form of international organization *in time* to prevent the repetition of another bitter peace of world anarchy?

(Mrs.) CONSTANCE SAMMIS

San Gabriel, Calif.

"Under the Cloak of Democracy"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Colonel Lindbergh's remarks, as quoted in The Christian Science Monitor of Aug. 11, are interesting and at first might appear to be somewhat to the point.

It is certainly correct to state that in a democracy the vote of the majority should decide the issues. However, if it is true that a majority of the people would not fight, if necessary, in this great world struggle to stop aggressive and ruthless domination, then the need is urgent for further awakening on the part of Americans to recognition and appreciation of the basic principles of living now under attack, and to wholehearted support of these.

It is true that the battle for freedom must commence at home, in our own hearts, in our own land. However, the America First group appears to be nurturing a selfish and contracted sense of freedom which hides self-righteously under the cloak of democracy. One understands and sympathizes with the desire to stay out of war, and one may even continue to hope that the actual sending of troops into the combat will not be necessary. But one cannot close one's eyes to the vital issues involved. Just as the moral principle of honesty must be defended in every land, freedom of thought, of speech, and of worship must be defended in every awakened individual, wherever attacked. Either one stands courageously for what one knows to be right, or one lends support to evil by default. J. C.-G.

West Chop, Mass.

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Bookshelf

Sophocles Anticipator

Two jobs confront a writer who undertakes to turn a Greek dramatic work into English, and they are so unlike each other that a translator might in all reason and fairness say: "I'll do the one or the other, but not both."

The first task is to contrive a version of the actual, acting play; to find words and to devise phrasing for the dialogue. The second is to shift the choral episodes from the original text into poetry in another, and a modern language.

Robert Fitzgerald, who comes out with a rendering of an ancient Athenian tragedy, OEDIPUS AT COLONUS, by Sophocles (New York: Harcourt, Brace. $1.50), has heretofore been a collaborator with another scholar in the Englishing of Greek plays; but here he stands alone. Whatever may have been his share in former undertakings, he does the whole thing now; and nothing could more clearly prove the dual nature of the business than his single-handed effort. Beyond denying, his treatment of the play itself, the talk of the characters—Oedipus, the wanderer; Creon, Theban King scouting in another ruler's realm; Antigone, daughter in attendance on Oedipus; and Theseus, King of Athens—goes with all desirable smoothness and vitality. But the exalted, ecstatic passages for the chorus are something else. They have, to be sure, an appropriate rhapsodic quality, and they run on a high level of diction. But the imagination of many a reader is likely to escape unimpressed with their "poetry."

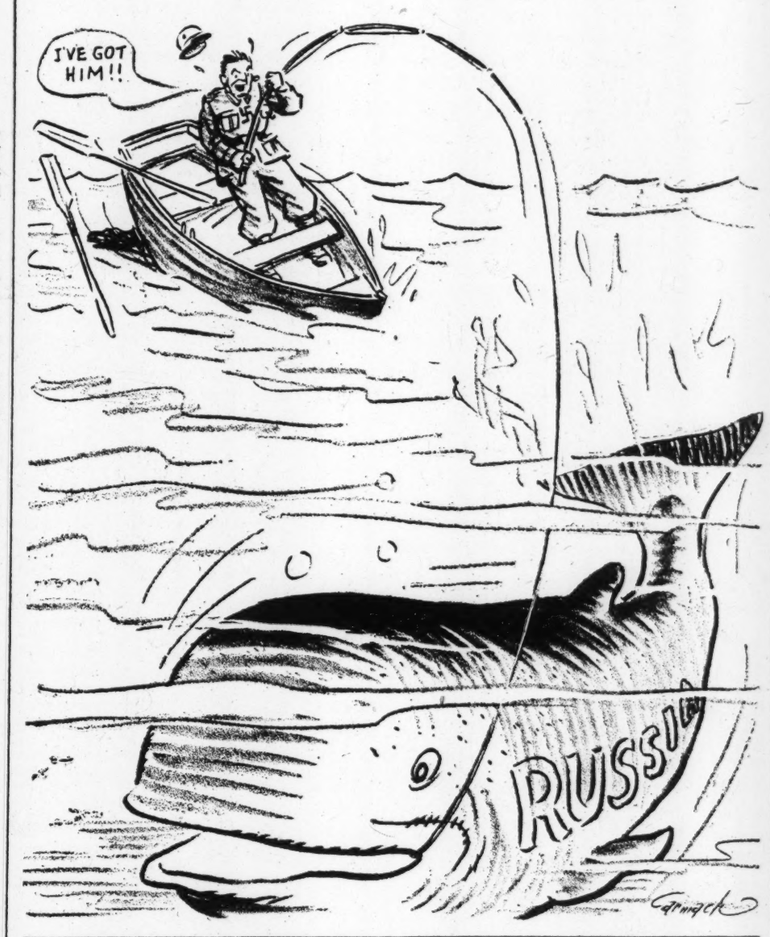
Call them, then, striking examples of metrical ingenuity and highly praiseworthy studies in rhetoric. But call them what you will, they carry a hint of something outside of the mere glory of metaphor and allusion and perhaps interpret Sophocles as well as if they possessed extraordinary poetic merit. For are not the choruses of Greek drama the same thing, in effect, as musical interludes of later times? Today, the orchestra strikes up and performs something "descriptive," something supposed to carry the emotions of the play, to convey the feeling of the scene, and even to declare the aspirations of the hero. Well, this is about what the choral episodes with their highly painted imagery do. They send the fancy of the audience roaming. They take people away from the realities of the theater, the contraptions of the stage carpenter, the costuming, the masking, and whatever else, into a region of ideality.

Sophocles, in fine, anticipates the modern day of music, seeing, or rather hearing, centuries ahead. The very intricate yet entirely conventionalized patterns of his prosody seem to signify that his appeal in these recited (perhaps sung) passages of relief and waiting was largely to the ear.

Mr. Fitzgerald somewhat happily inverts the usual order of arrangement of material, putting the classic author ahead and leaving himself in second place. First, the play, then, the expository essay, its name changed to "commentary." He offers the regular and expected translator's apology, which chances in his case to be an enlightening addition to the literature of introductions.

W. P. T.

Who's Got Whom?



What Price Democracy?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

If the Republican Party had deliberately chosen to commit suicide, it could not have picked a more appropriate method than the statement issued at Alexandria Bay by "15 prominent Republicans."

There are two possible explanations for the statement, both of them very discouraging to enrolled Republicans, who are Americans primarily and members of the Republican Party only secondarily:

1. Either way, the prominent members of the party, are too literal or too stupid to see the issues before the country today.

2. They see the issues, but prefer being anti-Roosevelt, to being pro-American.

In either case the result will be the decline and demise of the Republican Party.

If the first reason is correct, it would be well to remind these people that . . . Lincoln did exactly what they are accusing President Roosevelt of doing today. In other words, entering into war without the consent of Congress. The first active step of the Civil War was the relief expedition to Fort Sumter ordered by Lincoln without any action by Congress.

If the second reason is correct, they might reflect on the portion of the Constitution which vests the President with the authority of Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces. As such, he has full authority to send the Army or the Navy wherever he thinks necessary for the adequate defense of the United States and its interests. There are many historical instances of the use of this power without the expressed authority of Congress and some in defiance of it. Nevertheless, in spite of repeated presidential use of this power, we are not a dictatorship as the fifteen imply will be the case, if it is used by President Roosevelt. On the contrary, democratic government is far more likely to be undermined and lost, if the country is too craven to defend it, than if it is too active in its defense.

Democratic government is also in danger when the citizens of a country permit themselves to become so confused by the complexity of issues that they lose sight of the main issues. These fifteen apparently would prefer to have Nazi tyranny and aggression triumph in the world than to defend democracy by sending aid to and receiving it from Soviet Russia. Would they have criticized Washington for accepting the aid of the despotic French monarchy to help democracy in this country gain its independence? Would they have said at Yorktown, "We can defeat Cornwallis, if we accept the help of the French fleet. But France is ruled by a dreadful tyrant. We prefer not to win the battle"? It is exactly that course which they advocate today.

The fifteen admit that this country's security demands a British victory, yet they are reluctant to assume any risks in aiding Britain. They would prefer our guns and tanks, which they say England should have, lie at the bottom of the ocean rather than be used in democracy's front line. They know it is to the interest of the United States to have totalitarian aggression defeated so that we can again live peacefully and securely, but if any sacrifices are involved then it would be better to have Hitler win and the world saddled with a triumphant Nazi ideology; would be better not to have democracy than to assume any risks in its defense.

Let us hope that such an attitude will never win the support of the American people whose ancestors created this country by risks and sacrifices, and whose greatest treasures are their democratic ideals, not their material comforts.

New York — ENROLLED REPUBLICAN

No Public Funds for Parochial Schools

Dentis McDaniel of Clinton, Ky., superintendent of schools in Hickman County, has reported that patrons of a two-teacher parochial school have asked the county to pay the salary of one teacher out of county school funds. In asking for a ruling from the Attorney General's office, Mr. McDaniel said he understood that adjoining counties were at present using public funds to pay the salaries of parochial school teachers.

In a strong statement, Assistant Attorney General W. Owen Keller said the expenditure of public money for such purposes violated both the State Constitution and statutes. When informed that other counties were using funds for parochial teachers' salaries, he said:

> If it is true, as your informants say, . . . then the school board members and the superintendents of these districts are violating the law and could be required to return this money to the public school system, as well as be removed from office.

. . . Specifically, the Kentucky Constitution says that "no portion of any fund or tax now existing, or that may hereafter be raised or levied for educational purposes, shall be appropriated to or used by, or in aid of, any church, sectarian or denominational school." . . .

Under recent laws, Kentucky parochial school children are allowed to ride on public school buses on the theory that such aid is for the children, not the institutions they attend. At the time this legislation was passed, it was argued that this was all the parochial schools wanted. Now, it would appear that, just as those who opposed such legislation contended, this bus bill was but the first step in an attempt to make further inroads into the public treasury. . . .

The attempts to undermine the public schools are many and varied. Roman Catholic spokesmen constantly harp on what they call the "godless character" of the public schools. They fail to acquaint the public with the fact that Roman Catholic pressure was one of the principal reasons that forced the non-denominational religious program out of many of our public schools. They maintained that a hymn, a prayer and a scripture reading at the start of the school day was teaching their children in a religion other than the Roman Catholic. . . .

With the exception of the Roman Catholic Church, most other denominations are perfectly willing to accept the cost of their parochial institutions. They seek no public money, not only because they are not entitled to it under the law, but because they do not want to sacrifice their independence. —*Supreme Council, 33° Bulletin*, organ of the Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, Southern Jurisdiction, U. S. A.

The Wide Horizon

An Imaginary Conversation

(From the New Republic)

Somewhere in the North Atlantic, we imagine Winston Churchill and Franklin D. Roosevelt sitting on the deck of a great warship. . . . They have begun by acknowledging the disadvantages of conversing through third parties—even such plain-spoken individuals as Winant or Hopkins, or such inner-circle fellows as Halifax.

"Look here, Frank," continued the Prime Minister, "you and I can say all the polite things by mail, but now let's get down to cases. What would you do next if you were in my shoes?"

"Well, Winston, since you ask my advice, I'd get tough with Japan. You've been slow in that quarter."

"You haven't been so sharp with the Japs yourself," answered Mr. Churchill, "except by the words of that great moralist, Mr. Hull. Don't worry, we won't hand Singapore over to them to protect. If I only could use the navy in the Pacific—" Mr. Churchill pounded the arm of his chair. "But how about your ships? You could smash the Jap fleet to splinters, you know."

Mr. Roosevelt's eyes gleamed. "Nothing I'd like better, Winston, but we haven't a two-ocean navy, yet. And we might need the fleet in the Atlantic."

"Why, Frank? What are you doing with it? I haven't heard of any action there."

"We've promised to deliver our supplies to you."

"I only wish you would. It made me feel good when you first said that. What are you going to do about it?"

"Don't forget, Winston, that we're a democracy. I've got a strong opposition, and I can't get too far ahead of the people. Besides, we might need the fleet in the Pacific."

"We're a democracy too, you know, and I wouldn't be on top if the people didn't like action. Use the fleet and the people will back you to a man. But use the fleet somewhere!"

* * *

Mr. Roosevelt changed the subject. "Speaking of action, Winston, I've heard you criticized because you didn't take advantage of the Russian war to make a landing on the continent."

"That's another thing I wanted to mention. We could do it, all right. But remember our productive capacity isn't up to Hitler's especially since he got all Western Europe making arms for him. We depend on you to offset that. So far, between you and me, we haven't had too much from you. Haven't I been told you wouldn't really get going until 1942? Where'd we be if we shot off everything we have in a continental war and then Hitler turned on us?"

"We're going better now," said the President. "From now on we'll make as much as you can shoot."

"I hope you're right, Frank. But aren't you inclined to be a tiny bit too optimistic about what you're *going* to do? Seems to me I've heard you say that before. I'd like the stuff stacked up on the docks. And I'd like to see a whole procession of new freighters, wallowing in the sea up to their gunwales, and flanked by your destroyers and planes, bringing it in as fast as we could unload it. We'd need our navy elsewhere, you know."

There was a short silence. Then the Prime Minister went on. "One more thing. I've been wanting to say this for a long time, but it would never do for a Britisher to say it where it might be overheard. That phrase of yours about you making stuff for us to shoot. We'll shoot—and be shot at—as long as one of us draws the breath of life. . . . The Bolshies are making things hot for them now, but suppose they don't last? Suppose we had a million men in some continental peninsula and the Eastern Front vanished? It did in 1917, you remember. It's just possible we might need some reserves. Americans can shoot, too. Why not shoot some of your own stuff? There are 130,000,000 of you."

* * *

"That," said Mr. Roosevelt, waving his hand, "is up to Congress. Besides, I made a campaign pledge—"

"Well," replied Mr. Churchill, . . . "when Congress makes you go back on your pledge, let me know. Meanwhile we'll carry on. Just remember this, though—the closer you come up behind us, the quicker we'll win the war for you. I gather you have *some* sort of stake in our winning it."

"Oh, yes, it's our fight, too. We all know that."

"All I can say is, I hope we don't have to go on fighting it as a government in exile. I don't like the Washington climate."

Mr. Churchill climbed down the ladder, . . . and waved at the sailors. Mr. Roosevelt raised his hand and made a V with his fingers. Mr. Churchill stuck up his thumb, jammed his hat down over his eyes and glowered ahead.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year ....$12.00 — Three months $3.00
Six months ....$6.00 — One month $1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.